Indians Faced Dangers To Build Up Tanganyika

CHURCHILL'S TRIBUTE TO ROLE OF SIKH SOLDIER

By Robert Denton Williams

THE impact of the Indian on the life of Tanganyika commencing from the port of Dar-es-Salaam to the remote interior can be seen in various fields. Whenever the European has opened up a mine or projected a railway, the Indian has been summoned to help. With the dawn of political consciousness, the 60,000 Indians in Tanganyika are destined to play a big role in the future of this Trust Territory.

THERE have been trading and other connections between Tanganyika and the West coast of India for several hundread years, and there is evidence of Indians having settled in Tanganyika before 1820. It was not, however, until the last fifty years that the Indian made any strong impression upon the territory.

A number of Indians were employed by the Germans and by 1914 there are believed to **have been over 3,000 in Tanganyika.**

During the First World War, some of the Allied Forces which drove the Germans out of Tanganyika were largely composed of Indian troops—men from the Indian Army and from the States Forces. There is in Dar-es-Salaam a memorial to those who died in the fighting, men from the States of Kashmir and Hyderabad and from famous regiments of the Punjab and the North-West Frontier and to quote the words of Mr. Winston Churchill: **"The Sikh soldier bore an honourable part in the conquest and pacification of these African territories" (including Tanganyika).**

However, it is only since 1920 that Indian influence has increased, and at the same time a fairly large influx of these people has taken place, so that today there are very nearly 60,000 living in the territory, and about one-third of these live in the capital town of Dar-es-Salaam.

The total is composed of almost 20,000 Hindus, about 18,000 Ismaili Khojas, better known as the followers of H.H. the Aga Khan, and another 17,000 Muslims of various sects, including Sunnis, Bohras, and Ithnasheris, together with a smaller number of Sikhs, Indian Christians and people of mixed descent from Goa and elsewhere

These people are hardworking, thrifty and loyal to their respective leaders. They are accustomed to the tropical heat and humidity of many parts of the country and are thus acclimatised to life here.

The majority have come from Gujerat, and, therefore, the predominant language is Gujerati, though shopkeepers often understand Hindustani. The children are learning English and it seems that in due course this language will replace the mother tongue.

THEY FACED DANGERS

There are few towns and villages which do not boast Indian shop-keepers and traders, and indeed much of the present activity in the remotest parts of the bush would never have come about had not these Indians accepted the loneliness and risked the dangers (to health and sanitation) of life far away from the beaten track — risks which few European traders have taken, and involving occupations to which the African was not often suited.

WHENEVER THE EUROPEAN HAS OPENED UP A MINE OR PROJECTED A RAILWAY, THE INDIAN HAS BEEN SUMMONED TO HELP. He has built houses, erected and operated machinery, laid down railway lines and built bridges and this is also true of the ports, generally performed a large part of the constructional tasks necessary to the opening up of a jungle country.

Many large estates, whether they grow cashew-nuts, kapok, cotton, sisal or coffee are often owned, partly owned or worked by Indians. Most of these estates and most of the large mining companies employ Indians as clerks and book-keepers, as mechanics and storekeepers, and in some cases the managers are Indians.

In the growing inland towns, the wholesale and retail trades are more often than not controlled by Hindu and Muslim businessmen. This is also true of the ports, though few Indians seem to have penetrated into the shipping world except as clerks.

In Dar-es-Salaam and the main towns, there are rice mills, oil mills, soap factories bakeries, furniture workshops, garages, and numerous other minor industries owned and operated by Indians, and whenever the European has set up similar organisations there the Indian has found employment as an artisan or clerk — he is the blacksmith, the tinsmith or goldsmith, the mason or carpenter, and the shoemaker or hairdresser and fulfils a long list of other occupations too.

ALL-PERVADING

Indians, therefore, have a vital position in the trade and commerce of the territory; they are also found as employees of the customs, of the Post Office, with the Railways and Harbours, and in the vast majority of government offices loyally performing all manner of duties from those of office superintendents and chief clerks in the law courts to Inspectors of Police, telegraphists and locomotive engineers.

A traveller arriving in Dar es-Salaam will probably have his passport and health documents examined by Indian inspectors, have his baggage inspected by an Indian customs' employee, then travel to the town in an Indian-owned taxi and perhaps driven by an Indian, and he is quite likely to land in an Indian-owned hotel, though the managers may be Europeans.

Such is the impact of the Indian on the life of all who come to Dar-es-Salaam and indeed to many other parts of the territory — and this is only part of the story. What little known stories lie behind the facades of the huge number of modern buildings built by Indians during these last ten years?

One quarter of all the new buildings in Dar-es-Salaam are Indian-owned, and the town has doubled itself in size since 1945 and the same is true of the other big towns.

KEY MAN

Now, on the horizon, are the beginnings of a political consciousness. For years, Indians have occupied positions on the Legislative and Executive Councils and in local affairs. The much-respected second Mayor of Dar-es-Salaam was an Indian (his family has been on this coast since 1825) and no doubt many more influential and important positions in the community life of Tanganyika will fall to Indians in the future.

All signs point to an ever-increasing willingness on the part of Indians in Tanganyika to take up responsible positions in local and even central affairs of government, and perhaps nowhere else in the world (or at least in Africa) are there greater opportunities for the practical demonstration of that mutual respect and tolerance which is often so elusive in multi-racial societies — and the Indian, forming as he probably does more than one-half of the English-speaking inhabitants of Tanganyika, holds at least one-third of the key to this success. For he is neither Eastern nor Western, but very much in the centre of the two, and he is a law-abiding citizen of this Trust Territory owing allegiance to the Crown of England. — N.N.F.

"PAPER, THE LIFEBLOOD OF INDUSTRY"

Recent reports of new pulp and paper mills, either projected or else in course of construction, in various parts of the world should go a long way towards dispelling the view still held by many people that paper will remain indefinitely in short supply.

From Canada comes news that newsprint production is to be stepped up by 914,000 tons within the next eight years so that the production potential will be increased by 1,750,000 tons in 1960 bringing the total Canadian capacity to 6,977,000 tons.

Three new multi-million-dollar mills are to be built in the U.S.A. which will raise the output of newsprint by more than 20 per cent.

India's new bleached bagasse pulp plant, the first in the Commonwealth and the second in the world, has already reached its rated capacity of 20 tons per day. Construction of the new mill at Chandragona in East Pakistan is still going ahead and it should be able to go into production in early 1953. This mill will eventually produce about 30,000 tons of paper per year and is expected to make the country self-sufficient in high quality printing and writing paper.

From South America there is news of the opening of a new cellulose plant in Rio Bravo, Mexico, which will make use of cotton linters available in a nearby cotton-growing area. There are also plans for newsprint, board and wrapping mills in the State of Chihuaha. A newsprint and pulp mill are to be constructed in Chile which will have an annual initial output of 12,000 tons expanding eventually to 40,000 tons. Another newsprint plant capable of 50,000 tons annually, to be financed by American capital, is also awaiting the final approval of the Chilean Government. As domestic consumption is 27,000 tons per annum Chile is likely to become an exporter of newsprint

There is also a possibility that a mill may be built in the Dominican Republic which would be capable of producing economically from sugar-cane bagasse all paper consumed in the island.

THE DESHMUKH FAMILY

Left to right: Mr. S. D. (brother) and Mrs. S. D. Deshmukh (brother's wife), Mrs. Bhagirathibai (mother), Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Mrs. Durgabai Deshmukh Atul (son of Mr. S. D.) and Miss Deshmukh (niece of Mr. C. D. Deshmukh.)

Bagging Pakistan For MEDO

ANGLO–AMERICAN MOVE, A THREAT TO INDIA

BY G. P. JAIN

IT is customary for a cautious job-hunter to deny that he is after a job or it has been offered him until he has actually bagged it. This is precisely what Pakistan is doing in respect of her bid for membership in the projected Middle East Defence Organization.

All that emerges from the statements made either by the Pakistan authorities or the British or the Americans is that no formal invitation has so far been extended to Pakistan. It does not, however, mean that behind-the-scenes talks are not going on between the parties concerned, nor that the parties are least interested in it, nor that the event will not be consummated at a future date

Pakistan is eager to get into the big league, which is perhaps natural, from her standpoint, considering her neighbour India's rising stock in the international field. When an individual—this is true also of a nation—is down and out, but the fires of ambition still burn within him, the most logical thing for him to do is to secure a rich and powerful patron in whose reflected glory he can bask. As a partner of the Anglo-American powers, even though her role may not be more than that of a supplier of cannon fodder and a few clods of grounds for air bases, Pakistan would have something to brag of.

Were the MEDO partnership aimed only to provide Pakistan a poultice for her wounded pride, India would have no quarrel with that. But it is bound to have wider ramifications. MEDO is not a cultural organization, but it will be a military body, its object being to erect "edifices of strength" for future use against Soviet Russia. Russia's valuable Baku oil-fields are but a couple of hours' flight from points in Pakistan.

"COLD WAR" NEARER HOME

If the Anglo-American bloc is successful in making Pakistan the base of its military operations, the cold war will have come that much closer to India's borders, and her chances of keeping out of a shooting war when it takes place, that much remoter.

A more immediate consequence of Pakistan's alignment with America and Britain and of her vastly increased rearmament under Anglo-American auspices would be that greater pressure would be put upon India to let Kashmir go to Pakistan. At any rate, there will henceforth be more reality to Pakistan's talk of "Jehad" against us.

The British charge that we are unnecessarily worried over press reports about Pakistan's participation in a Middle Eastern defence pact is silly. So is the charge that we are meddling with the internal affairs of a sovereign nation. Any college student will tell you that Britain's foreign policy in the past years was shaped by the events in the countries across the Channel. Belgium and the Netherlands remained for a long time, and are even today to some extent, Britain's jealously guarded outposts. America has fixed her defence periphery in the east in Japan, in Korea, in French Indo-China and in Thailand, some 3,000 miles away from the mainland.

LOCATIONS FOR AIR BASES

There is little doubt that America and Britain are as eager to invite Pakistan into the MEDO as Pakistan is to accept the invitation should it be made. On-the-spot examination of suitable locations for air bases on Pakistan's soil has already started. Only a thick-headed would believe that a top-ranking U.S. naval officer, Vice-Admiral Wright flew to the Khyber Pass to view its scenic beauty, as he put it, or

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Unvanquished They Ever Remain

PAKHTOONISTAN DEMAND AND PAK REPLY

By ALOKE SEN

IT was a beautiful morning with the mist still clinging to the treetops and the distant mountains. The sun had just risen and the sturdy, shapely-legged Afghan working people in their dirty tattered clothes were beginning to move outdoors.

At that hour in a specially-decorated gardenhouse overlooking the windswept streets of Kabul Amir Abdur Rahman, sitting face to face with Sir Henry Mortimer Durand was setting his seal on an agreement that fixed the southern and eastern boundary-line between his country and the British India.

The Amir looked tired and drawn and involuntarily a sigh escaped his throat. Was it fatigue after a month's hard resistance in a disease-ridden frame to the wily schemes of Sir Mortimer or was it the omen of disaster? He shuddered to think.

DURAND LINE

The Amir had not to wait much longer to know the whole truth. Very soon he got to know that by putting his signature to the treaty he had scattered to the four winds Afghanistan's claim over Jandol, Chitral, Bajaur, Chagai and Wazir

A conference of Pakhtoons is to be shortly held in the city.

Mohammand country which he would hardly have done if he and his aides were a trifle better in reading maps.

In regal indignation he announced his refusal to accept the treaty and thus portions of the Durand Line have remained undemarcated to this day.

Fifty-nine years have since passed. The history of the tribal people during these many years is a glorious page in the saga of all people's fight against colonialism throughout the sprawling continent of Asia.

Machinegunned and bombed from the air, charged with superior arms and overwhelming numbers on the land these unsophisticated sons of the frontier mountains have always refused to submit to the indignities of slavery. Afghanistan too has demonstrated her oneness with this mighty struggle by constantly receiving jirgas (deputations) of tribal chiefs from the Indian side of the Line. Could she do otherwise? You cannot think of Afghanistan not caring for the tribal people any more than you can think India of being indifferent to the lot of the Hindus in East Bengal.

TRIBALS RISE

The territory of Pakhtoonistan is composed of two somewhat parallel belts of land lying between Afghanistan and Pakistan—the plains stretching between the old British Administrative Line and the frontiers of Afghanistan (the Durand Line) and the area between the river Indus and the hills including the famous Khyber Pass.

The total area of this region, which is about 600 miles long, runs from Chitral in the north to Baluchistan in the south, is about 60,000 square miles and has a population of more or less seven million people.

Linguistically the Pakhtoons may broadly be termed as Pushto-speaking and racially like Afghans, they are Indo-Iranians.

Today the seven million Pakhtoons imbued with the sternness and the majesty of their land of wooded mountains are up in arms again.

Multi-tribal jirgas are running into midnight sessions. Geldings lashed into vigour are galloping fast, raising storms of dust. They are more dashing than ever. They are running on errands in all directions. The mountain wilderness is waiting on its tiptoe to see the dream of Pakhtoonisan become a reality.

After a lull of several months the demand for self-determination of the Pakhtooons was beginning to gather momentum again. Since the middle of November, under the leadership of the Faqir of Ipi jirgas had been held and resolutions adopted urging the Government of Pakistan to withdraw its forces from the Pakhtoon territory and let the arrested leaders and the workers free.

PAK REPLY

The recent murderous air assaults by Pakistan on Tirah, the storm-centre of Pakhtoon nationalism and other places supported by infantry and tank units is her military answer to the movement.

This ill-conceived action of Pakistan is responsible for bringing about the present explosive situation which may well herald a chaotic drama.

The more peaceful answers provided by Pakistan from time to time are a study in themselves.

The argument has often been advanced that the days of smaller states are over and the world is leaning more and more towards federations. So far so good. But it appears to be a case almost like the devil quoting the scriptures when one remembers that Pakistan itself has been established in contravention of this tendency.

And then there is the instance of Palestine too. If in less than six years the two major countries of Asia could be made into four and if the small states in Central America and the Middle East could carry on and be accepted as members of the U.N.O., what is there so inherently wrong with the Pakhtoons demanding to be measured by the same rod?

Another favourite contention is that Pakhtoonistan cannot be a viable state and, therefore, must always continue to remain under the protective wings Pakistan. But this fallacy too is torn into shreds by the fact of the establishment of Pakistan itself.

SPECIOUS ARGUMENT

Was it not Mr. Jinnah who sullkily complained to Herbert L. Mathews of the "New York Times" in September, 1942, that "Afghanistan is a poor country but it goes along; so does Iraq.... If we are willing to live sensibly and poorly so long as we have freedrom, why should the Hindus object?.... The economy will take care of itself." So do the Pakhtoon leaders say today that they cherish their freedom first and Pakistan may cease looking after their economy.

Of course Pakhtoonistan like Afghanistan and scores of other small states will not be a world factor and play any big role in power politics. As regards foodstuffs, she will be better off than many a nation and then leaving aside a few giants, all states in the world are economically dependent upon each other. Even Pakistan can no longer boast of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs.

Then there is the bogey of the identical religious beliefs. Given a cool consideration it is the most fantastic of all the theories invented to beat down the Pakhtoons. It not only suggests the possibility of creating different states within a multi-religious country like India but also means that all the Muslim countries in the world, including some states in the Soviet Union are integral parts of each other. It also gives one of these the right to annex the other for the peoples of both the states happen to believe in Islam. This situation is utterly incompatible with the trends of modern times.

Now comes some seemingly sober chaps who describe the Durand Line as something in the nature of a god-ordained boundary, altering which is forbidden. Even Sir Henry Durand would surely have chuckled at this proposition to preserve the 'status quo' in an era when events are marching with seven-league boots.

The Pakhtoons hold that if Burma and Ceylon which remained for about a century parts of British India could be separated and formed into independent states on grounds of differences in national character then they too are justified in their demand for the Free State of Pakhtoonistan. Every student of history knows that almost all the leading authorities on the North-West Frontier have been unanimously agreed that the "Pathan mentality has developed a consciousness of separate political interest."

In actual fact there is no such halo of sanctity about the Durand Line as the Pakistani spokesmen would try to make out for their own ulterior purposes. It was forcefully imposed upon Afghanistan by the British and Amir Abdur Rahman regarded Sir Henry Durand with the utmost suspicion.

Whoever does not know that when Lord Elgin the Viceroy had at first proposed to send Sir Henry at the head of a mission for negotiations to Kabul, the Amir wrote back that "it is a thing which must take place, but at the proper time." AS AN UNEQUAL TREATY IT GOES DOWN THE GUTTER. LEGALISTICALLY TOO IT HAS LOST ALL ITS SANCTIONS WITH THE LIQUIDATION OF THE BRITISH INDIAN EMPIRE.

BRITAIN'S HINT

It was indeed not merely an accident that Lord Mountbatten had made this point clear when he addressed the tribal chiefs of the Khyber Pass region a few months before the partition. "The British Government is leaving India—it is up to you to negotiate fresh agreements with the successor authority," said he.

It follows from this remark that Britain had in theory accepted the right of self-determination of the Pakhtoon people.

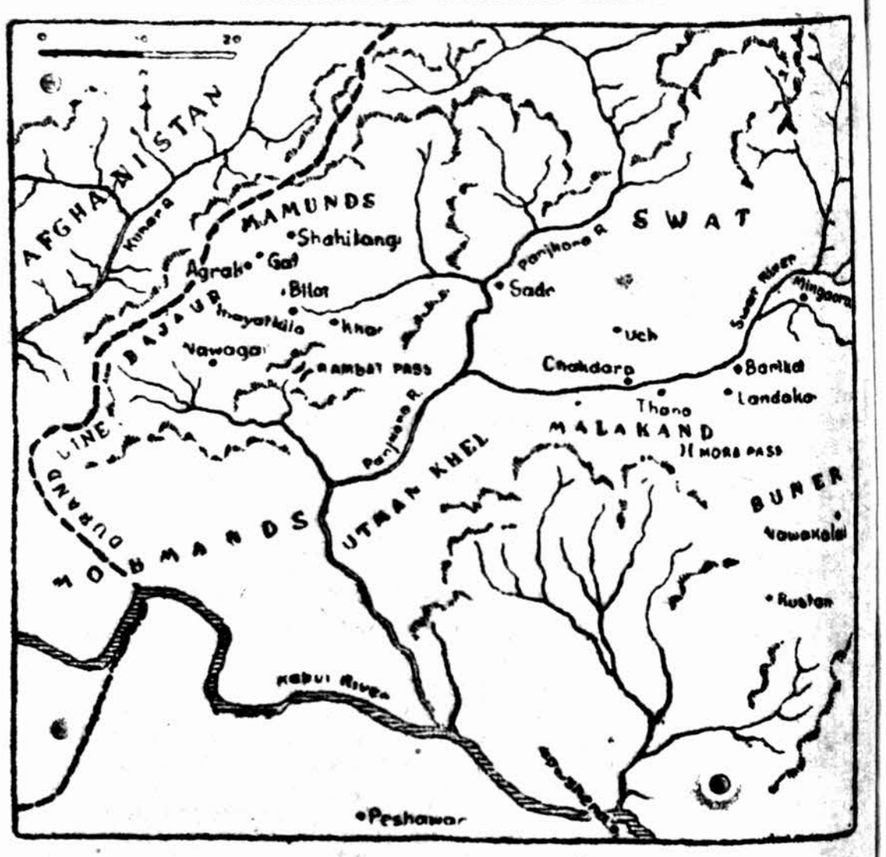
KABUL'S STAND

In this context Afghanistan's liberal approach to the question is most welcome. For although the Afghans and the Pakhtoons are of the same stock, have the same language, culture and customs and although the Pakhtoon land was a part of Afghanistan since time began, she does not demand its reincorporation in her territories. All that she is interested in is to see her brethren gain their freedom.

The cause of the Pakhtoons is just and spontaneous. Their aspiration for freedom is a part of the mighty convulsion that has changed the face of Asia and the rest of the colonial world in the present century. It, therefore, merits sympathy and active support of all fair-minded people the world over and especially of those who have just won their freedom.

No nation on earth cherishes the idea of liberty more fondly than the Pakhtoons. What sense then will freedom carry if the conception of it is to be denied to a people who have ever remained unvanquished?

FRONTIER TRIBAL BELT



"THE Pakhtoon may be poor, primitive and proud; he may know little; but one thing he knows as part of himself he must have freedom."

—K. G. GRAHAM.

INDIA'S UNOFFICIAL DIPLOMATS

Role Of Our Correspondents Abroad

BY DR. TARAPADA BASU

CONSIDERABLE interest has been aroused among India's foreign correspondents and representatives by the inauguration of a Press Commission in India to investigate into the working of the Indian Press.

The author is the London representative of the Indian papers "Ananda Bazar Patrika, "Hindustan Standard' and 'Desh', and is the president of the Indian Journalists' Association in Great Britain.

Other correspondents—particularly those from other Eastern countries—have also watched with interest this significant development in the history of Indian journalism as they have much in common with their counterpart in India.

In London there are nearly fifty correspondents and representatives serving Indian publications. They are considered to be the largest congregation of Indian journalists outside India. Of these correspondents and representatives there are about twenty non-Indians, who, like their Indian colleagues, serve India both on the editorial and the business sides.

BIGGEST GROUP

There are a few representing publications and agencies of Pakistan, Ceylon, Indonesia, Burma, Malaya and the countries of the Middle East and Asia, including Communist China, Nationalist China and Japan.

The Indian Journalists' Association is the second largest organisation—the first being that of the Americans—representing the Press of any one foreign country in the United Kingdom. It has warmly welcomed the formation of the Press Commission, and has offered its co-operation, particularly on such matters as the working conditions and the needs of Indian foreign correspondents.

This offer of co-operation was readily acknowledged by the Press Commission, and the IJA was asked to submit a preliminary memorandum dealing with the service conditions of foreign correspondents and their minimum requirements, the importance of penny-rate Press messages within the Commonwealth and the utility of the extension of this rate to other countries. Trade Union rights, visa and travelling facilities.

With the emergence of Free India, directly taking part in international affairs, and the opening of India's Embassies, High Commissions and Legations in various capitals of the world, the tasks and importance of her foreign correspondents have gradually increased.

Before and during the war there were only four London offices of Indian newspapers in existence; three of them being British concerns. Since then and particularly after 1947, most of the leading Indian news agencies and newspapers have established their own London offices, bringing their number up to ten. In addition, some of them have small bureaus and correspondents in other capitals and news centres of the world.

The London Office staff of Indian newspapers look after not only editorial matters, but also advertising business. As far as India and many other countries are concerned, London is still the clearing centre of international news. The bulk of foreign news and advertising is supplied through and from London. Foreign advertising in India still comes mostly from the United Kingdom.

UNOFFICIAL DIPLOMATS

Addressing Indian journalists on the occasion of the Fifth Anniversary of Indian Independence, the High Commissioner for India, Mr. B. G. Kher, said:

"One of my duties is to interpret the Government of this country to the Government of my country; you are also here to interpret the Government and the people of this country to the people of India. The future of Indo-British relationship depends a great deal on the quality of our performance. We both will, I am sure, help to nourish and sustain the friendship between our two

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SHAW AS LETTER-WRITER

PLATONIC LOVE EPISTLES RANK AS LITERATURE

LORD BYRON once remarked, "I forgot to say that one of the pleasures of reading old letters is the knowledge that they need no answer." The delights of "Bernard Shaw and Mrs. Patrick Campbell: Their Correspondence"* do not stop there, writes John Mason Brown in Saturday Review reviewing the latest book.

Everyone knows that Shaw was not only one of the great of the world's letter-writers but one of the most incessant. By his own calculation, as Blanche Patch, his secretary, reveals in "Thirty Years with GBS", he could have written about twenty additional plays in the time he spent keeping the postman busy. Letters streamed to his door from all over the globe: letters addressed to "Grand old Author Playwright" (this from Denmark); "Greatest English Comedy Writer" (Buenos Aires); "The One and Only: Please Find Him, Mr. Postman" (New York); "Author (of all he surveys)" (Beverly Hills); to Mr., Dr., or Hon. Bernard Shaw, or even "Sir Bernard Schaw" at "Where-ever He Lives."

"Fob them off!" was Shaw's instruction to Miss Patch. And she bravely undertook the monumental task of disposing of the routine requests for advice, cash, autographs, or speeches at openings of bazaars. The other letters, the special ones, he answered in his own hand, complaining that he never had a moment of leisure, "only an occasional pause from exhaustion." "If these people had existed in Shakespear's time", Shaw grumbled, "his literary output would have been very much reduced."

All this, of course, was in his patriarchal years when Shaw had become a world figure, cursed or blessed with the fame he had always thought his due. Long before his career had reached its zenith with "Saint Joan", however, and he was being pestered by correspondents of all kinds, Shaw's industry as a letter-writer was prodigious. It was so incredible that the wonder is he ever found time to produce the shelves of plays, pamphlets, prefaces, novels, and critical works which also spilled from his pen.

PROLIFIC WRITER

Shaw explained his productivity by saying, "If I stop writing, I must die for want of something to do." Although he made this confession in the ebbtide of his nineties, he could have made it with equal truth in the high tide of his forties and fifties. He often described himself as a "writing machine." **And a writing machine he was, unstoppable and amazing. His letters and postcards are the final and jubilant proof of this. The many that have already found their way into print represent only a fraction of those that will ultimately be published. Even so, they touch upon all kinds of subjects and are addressed to every type of person.**

Among their many dazzling revelations they make clear that it was as hard for Shaw to be dull as it was for him to be silent. Endlessly productive as he was as a professional author, writing in his case was not something that stopped when his day's work was done. Writing for him, in addition to being an indispensable spiritual and intellectual release, was almost a physical need. Shaw's need was equalled only by his endowments. Hence his astonishing articulateness as a correspondent. He wrote as easily as others breathe and was so instinctive a writer that his best letters rank as literature along with the best of his carefully considered works.

The place where he dashed off his letters did not matter. His workshop was wherever he happened to be—a hotel bedroom, a steamer, the garden of an inn, or a third-class compartment on a train joggling madly at midnight. Any and all of these served him as his study. When the urge for communication was upon him, he had to write no matter how late the hour, how tired a speech or a rehearsal had left him, or how hard he had slaved at his dramatic of journalistic output during the day.

THE WRITTEN WORD

The telephone as a rule is blamed for having brought to an end the age of great letter-writing. But, though Shaw worked for the Edison Telephone Company for a while when he first went to London and mentions the phone several times in his correspondence with Mrs. Campbell, he was the one person who continued to write letters as if such an instrument had never been invented. He excelled at public speaking and could be enchanting as a conversationalist. Yet the written word had for him a reality nothing else could claim. He admitted this in his famous declaration, "Whether it be that I was born mad or a little too sane, my kingdom was not of this world: I was at home only in the realm of the imagination, and at my ease only with the mighty dead." He made his position no less clear when in a sentence equally well known he concluded his preface to the Shaw-Ellen Terry letters by saying, 'Let those who may complain that it (meaning their affair) was all on paper remember that only on paper has humanity yet achieved glory, beauty, truth, knowledge, virtue, and abiding love."

He was enormously susceptible to women. Indeed, he liked to picture himself as a philanderer. And women were no less susceptible to him.

His claim was that he lived on paintings and music, opera and fiction, and thus escaped seduction until he was twenty-nine when an enterprising widow, one of his mother's pupils, appealed successfully to his curiosity. After that, he maintained "whenever I have been left alone in a room with a susceptible female she has invariably thrown her arms around me and declared she adored me."

Shaw was forty-two when he married (or was married by) Charlotte Payne-Townshend, the "Irish lady with the light green eyes and the million of money," whom he told Ellen Terry he had "got to like so much" that it would have been "superfluous to fall in love with her." That his liking for her was the equivalent of love, their happy, if unecstatic, married life makes clear. He was devoted to Charlotte and she to him, and no wife could have been righter for such a man. She was gracious and highly intelligent. She admired him as much as she protected him. She was his shield against small worries, his hostess and companion, his fellow traveller on long journeys, and the dedicated trained nurse of his health and genius.

IN THIRTY SECONDS

If they had their moments of tension, as these letters to and from Mrs. Patrick Campbell prove they did, it was because Mrs. Pat pocketed Shaw's heart when he was fifty-six and old enough to know better. Although he had corresponded with Mrs. Campbell on and off since 1899, she did not imperil his well-ordered life until the summer of 1912. Then she came close to dislodging his faith in the superiority of words to actions.

It all happened when Shaw had tricked her into coming to a friend's house to hear him read "Pygmalion". If she succumbed to the part of Liza, he succumbed the "glorious, white marble lady" who said she was flattered to play such a character. Typically enough, Shaw sent off a letter to Ellen Terry, describing Mrs. Pat's conquest. "And then—and then—oh Ellen; and then? Why, then I went calmly to her house to discuss business with her, as hard as nails, and as I am a living man, fell head over ears in love with her in thirty seconds. And it lasted more than thirty hours. I made no struggle I went in head over ears, and dreamed and dreamed and walked on air for all that afternoon and the next day as if my next birthday were my twentieth."

Charlotte soon knew about what had happened. Whether to be honest with her, to tease Stella, or to protect himself, Shaw had ended an eruptive letter to Mrs. Pat by saying, "I must now go and read this to Charlotte. My love affairs are her unfailing amusement: all their tenderness recoils finally on herself. Besides, I love an audience."

Charlotte, however, who liked Ellen Terry, was not amused by GBS's "affair" with Mrs. Pat. She sensed the difference in Shaw's feeling for the two actresses. She also knew the differences between the two women. Her unhappiness is communicated in a letter Shaw sent Mrs. Campbell from France in the fall of 1913. "After two perfectly frightful scenes with me, in which (Charlotte) produced such a case against my career and character as made a Blueheard seem an angel in comparison, she quite suddenly and miraculously—at a moment when murder and suicide seemed the only thing left to her—recovered her intellectual balance, her sanity, and her amiability completely, and became once more (after about two years) the happy consort of an easygoing man."

If Charlotte showed her love for Shaw during the volcanic years of his correspondence with Mrs. Pat by twinges of jealousy, Shaw showed his love for Charlotte by his respectful references to her even when Mrs. Pat had most dizzied him. Thereafter he continued to make his affection for Charlotte plain by stubbornly refusing to permit Mrs. Campbell to publish his letters in spite of the mouting despair and shrillness of her pleadings. He did allow her to include a few of them, even some of the more delirious ones, in her "My Life and Some Letters" (1922), but only after he had removed from them what might have wounded Charlotte.

PLATONIC LOVE

Most Shavians know of Shaw's fondness for Annie Besant; his "Mystic Betrothal" to William Morris's daughter; and his interest in Karl Marx's daughter, Eleanor. They have read his letters—loving, hungering, scolding, and filled with instructions on the subject of acting—to Florence Farr. They remember the brilliance of the letter in which he gave Janet Achurch a lesson in playing high comedy. They have revelled in the wisdom, wit, tenderness, and beauty of his paper courtship of Ellen Terry. Now they have spread before them for their delectation the whole body of his interchange Mrs. Pat, edited with great skill and self-effacement by Alan Dent.

There must be thousands of other letters that Shaw sent to women which are as yet unpublished. I know of two batches, both of which cry for print. One is the enchanting series Shaw addressed to Mrs. August Belmont when she was Eleanor Robson and he was trying to persuade her to appear in "Major Barbara." The other is (or was) crammed into a desk at Cliveden and consists of the invaluable notes, long and short, which he was in the habit of sending to his dear friend Lady Astor. Indeed, over the decades Shaw emptied his inkwell, if not his heart, to so many women that he could not remember all of their names Miss Patch relates how once she found a packet of his letters at the back of a drawer. They were written to "Alice" but as Shaw could not for the life of him recall who Alice was he told Miss Patch she might keep them.

Shaw had a way of making most of his letters to women sound like love letters whether love was their business or not. He told Hesketh Pearson he had been sexually infatuated only twice in his life, once when a young man and once when middle-aged—in other words, with Mrs. Pat. During the short period that he was infatuated with her, his language may have increased in heat. Yet the interesting thing about all of Shaw's "love" letters is the similarity of their tone, pitch, and intensity regardless of whether or not he was really in love.

Although Shaw was no prude about sex, he was anything but a sensualist. The mind and the spirit always mattered to him more than the body. He was as incapable of understanding Frank Harris's approach to women as Frank Harris was of understanding his. When at seventy-four he taxed his memory by writing his cleanminded Sex Credo for Harris, he admitted the "celestial... exaltation" of the sexual act. He added characteristically that it gave him "a sample of what may one day be the normal state of being for mankind in intellectual ecstasy."

ELLEN TERRY

Shaw found sex "hopeless as a basis for permanent relations, and never dreamt of marriage in connection with it." His real passion was moral, not physical. Love was a game at which he liked to play; "love letters" a form of writing which relaxed him. In his preface to the Ellen Terry correspondence he could laugh at Henry Irving because he "would not have left the stage for a night to spend it with Helen of Troy." This, however, did not prevent Shaw from confessing to Frank Harris that he put everything else before sex, "and never refused or broke an engagement to speak on Socialism to pass a gallant evening."

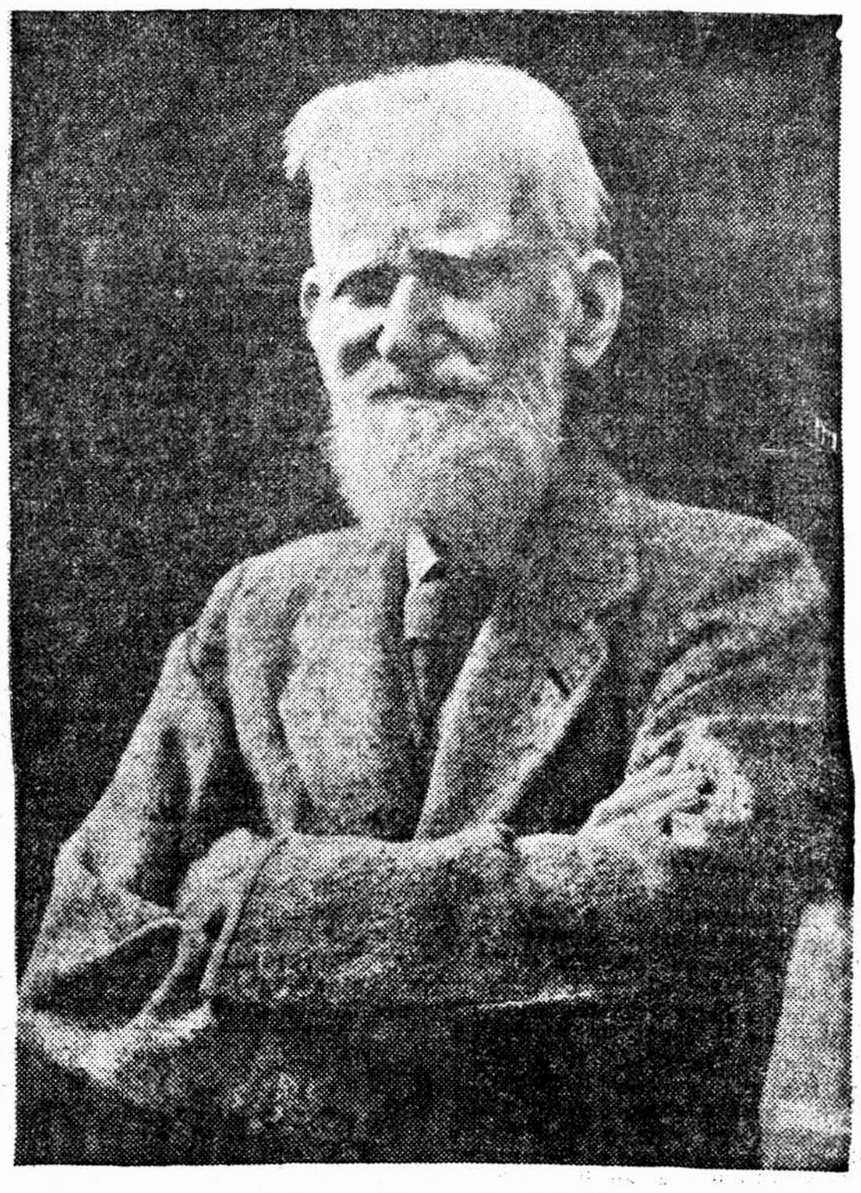
Shaw was well aware of his limitations as an amorist and took pains in the midst of his wildest effusions to explain them to the women he courted by mail. To Ellen Terry he wrote, "it is not the small things that women miss in me but the big things. My pockets are always full of the small change of love-making; but it is magic money, not real money ....I am fond of women (or one in a thousand, say); but I am in earnest about quite other things.

To most women one man and one lifetime make a world I require whole populations and historical epochs to engage my interests seriously....:love is only diversion and recreation to me."

In a similar vein Shaw warned Mrs. Pat, "Stella, Stella Shut your ears tight against this blarneying Irish liar and actor. Read no more of his letters. He will fill his fountain pen with your

(Continued On Page 23, Col. 1)

THE letters of G.B.S. and Mrs. Pat recently published throw the flood-light on the many facets of Bernard Shaw's character. Shaw was susceptible to women and indeed he liked to picture himself as a philanderer in his "paper love" affairs. Letter-writing was a passion with him and his best letters rank as literature.



George Bernard Shaw

Shavian Role Of A Philanderer

BUSINESS AND ROMANCE GO TOGETHER

***Bernard Shaw and Mrs. Patrick Campbell: Their correspondence. Edited by Alan Dent. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 385 pp. dol. 5.**

Last Look Round

"THESE little things are great to little man," said Oliver Goldsmith, Doctor of Zoology, though Dr. Samuel Johnson said that Goldsmith could not distinguish between a cow and a horse! In spite of the great lexicographer's derision the author of the Vicar of Wakefield gave us some truthful expressions which have contributed to the enriching of the English language for all time.

It is a long time since Goldsmith said this. But even today in the atomic age when man has conquered both the fission and fusion of atoms the little man of the twentieth century stands awestruck at things which he cannot comprehend or the causuation of which he cannot explain. There are many things which are happening today and have happened within living memory which leave humanity almost gaping at the wonders or miracles which they have seen with their own eyes. For some of these there is no rational or scientific explanation. You may call them occult, spiritual or by any other name.

'Divine Aid'

ACCORDING to a Northern India paper for the last two years the monetary needs of a person, stated to be an astrologer, are being met by an invisible hand. The name of the person is Kriparam and he hails from the village of Dharkot in Patti Banagarhysyun, district Garhwal. It is said that the money comes through a mysterious agency. Sweets and small coins also come of their own accord to the children of this man whenever they cry for these. It is reported that if somebody happens to quarrel with any member of the family, the mischiefmaker is pelted with stones by some unseen agency. According to the report, several people who came to see the miracle have returned 'convinced.' The astrologer is a devout person and it is believed that he is getting divine aid, says the report.

There are many astrologers and palmists who crowd our city footpaths who, though they profess to predict the future of their ignorant and illiterate clients, do not know whence they are likely to get their next meal, or even whether they will get it at all! Many of them may be "devout" fellows for aught one knows. But there is not merely no divine aid to these practitioners; often they do not know whether there will ever be any human aid to keep the wolf from their door.

'Revolving Sun'

IN this city at a cinema theatre is running the film made by well-known producers of 'The Miracle Of Our Lady Of Fatima.' The theme hinges round a vision seen by three little shepherd children in an obscure village in Portugal on May 13, 1917. The vision was seen by the children consecutively for five months on the same date. Some predictions given at the time of these visions with regard to the Second World War and the death of two of the three children who saw the vision have also come true. On October 13, 1917, the climax of the series of visions ended in the mass of humanity that had gathered on the site where the children had seen the vision witnessing what is called the phenomenon of the "revolving sun"; thousands saw the sun descend rapidly towards the earth and then as suddenly stop and return.

Lucia Dos Santos, the survivor of the three children, is at present a nun in a convent in Coimbra, Portugal. The authenticity of the phenomenon is recognised throughout the Christian world and even by the Vatican. The vision is said to be a call to the people—at least Roman Catholics—for a return to religion and to God. Those who have seen the crowds in this city thronging to have a sight of the image of the Lady of Fatima some years back can never doubt the faith of humanity in the authenticity of the phenomenon and the visions seen in 1917 in that far off village in Portugal.

Moon On Day Of 'Amavasya'

SOME time during the last century in one of the Southern Mahratta States there was a Dixit (literally, 'initiated' person) whose duty it was to read out the "Panchang" or the Hindu almanac for the day, giving the details of the day's stars, position of the moon and so on. This gentleman was a worshipper of a certain deity, to propitiate whom they held all-night prayer vigils. There was a section of the subjects of the petty chief or "Raja" who were against the Dixit. They were waiting for an opportunity to bring about his discomfiture. One morning when he went to the durbar, the page of the almanac which was kept ready by attendants in the durbar was the one for the bright half of the month (according to the Hindu calendar), while the day was the last one of the dark fortnight. Hindu almanacs contain the calendar for a fortnight on a single page. The page that was exposed for reading was of the bright half ending with the full moon day. But in fact the fortnight was the dark fortnight (of the Hindu calendar month) ending with the new moon day or "Amavashya," when the moon is not visible at night.

The Dixit, who had still the hangover of the previous night vigil of the ritual did not worry to see the page carefully—probably he was not in a condition to do it. He just took his allotted seat in the durbar and read out the "Panchang" for the day as full moon day. Some time later he was told by his friends of the mistake he had committed. The Dixit was surprised at what had happened. It is said that he devoted all his time that day and night in incessant prayer to his deity without even taking food. His fast and prayer seem to have had effect. According to traditional report, during the entire night of that day, which was a new moon day, all the citizens of that town and round about saw the full moon in the sky as on a real full moon night. In recognition of the greatness of the man, an endowment of some tax-free lands was made to him and these were in the possession of the family for generations.

Whether this phenomenon of the full moon on the new moon night was only a trick of mass hypnotism as magicians are capable of showing, it is very hard to say. And as it is an occurrence of an age which was not as scientific as the present one, only tradition remains. I had heard the story nearly fifty years back, when it was a pretty old incident. The Dixit was considered a holy man though no other miracles are or were attributed to him. His memory was venerated and his family was held in high esteem even when I heard this story.

Fire-Walking

WALKING on water or fire is known since ages. Once a man came to Ramakrishna Paramahansa and told him that he had practised penance for fourteen years and that he had achieved the feat of being able to walk freely on water. It is said that Ramakrishna Paramahansa replied that if the man had given one pice to the ferryman, he would have been safely taken to the other bank of the river, and it was waste of 14 years' penance to learn just to walk on water!

Walking on water had also been done by one of the Maharashtrian saints who had an appointment in a village on the other bank of the Krishna river. The river was in monsoon floods and the ferryman refused to ply his boat, which would certainly have never been able to make the other bank of the swollen torrent. The saint then spread his deer-skin on the raging waters, sat upon it and in the presence of hundreds watching him he crossed safely without getting wet to the other bank.

Mr. Justice Vivian Bose of the Nagpur High Court recently recounted in a broadcast his personal experience of fire-walking. For the first time he attended a fire-walking demonstration, hundreds of people following a fakir walked on the fire in his presence. He did not dare to join those who followed the fakir; but he paid Rs. 5 to his peon, who joined the walkers and came out unscathed. Next time when the same fakir at another place gave a demonstration, Vivian Bose himself joined the walkers and he says not a hair of his was even singed! The fakir was a Muslim who repeated the Koran before he stepped on the fire, but he invited anybody, even followers of other religions, to follow him without fear of being hurt. But Bose says that the fakir had this power of immunising others only for a limited time and when that time passed he (the fakir) would warn others not to try the experiment.

How could the fakir confer immunity on others? In the case of miraculous cures of illnesses, renowned scientists like Alexis Carrel have held that the miracle is characterised by an extreme acceleration of the process of organic repair, the only condition indispensable to the occurrence of the phenomenon being prayer. But there is no need for the patient himself to pray or even to have any religious faith; it is sufficient if some one around him is in a state of prayer, he holds.

With regard to the firewalking experience of Justice Vivian Bose also we have probably to take that it was not necessary for him to have religious faith or to offer any prayer; the fakir did all that to immunise him and others who walked on the fire in the wake of the fakir.

He Stopped Train

ANOTHER instance Justice Bose gives is of the great magician Mahommad Chel, who with his will power could stop a train from moving. Once at Bori Bunder at Bombay Mahommad Chel was asked to purchase a ticket. But when he was taken to the booking office for the purpose, no tickets could be found in the entire booking office either for him or for the many others who were waiting to purchase tickets. Bose's father had told him the story of Mahommad Chel at the Surat station, when asked for a ticket, producing any number of tickets from his beard in his presence. The latter two can certainly be tricks of magic. But how did the man's will power stop the train? According to Justice Bose: "Once a ticket collector refused to let Mahommad Chel board a train without ticket. Md. Chel replied that unless he was allowed to get on the train, it would not move. No one believed him. The bell rang, the guard waved his flag, the engine whistled, the driver opened up the throttle, the wheels went round and round, but the TRAIN DID NOT MOVE AN INCH!"

What then is the secret of this will power? An erst-while colleague of mine had seen a similar incident regarding Mahommad Chel, when the train refused to move until he was on it. But he too could not explain how the huge inanimate engine refused to drive the train at the beck and call of Md. Chel. Though there is power in prayer and tricks of magic can achieve many wonderful feats, still we have not heard of any other Mohammad Chel who could stop the monster of a railway engine with all the steam power refusing to move at the will and pleasure of a man, however great a magician he might have been.

Now 'Cave Cure'

SPEAKING of cures it is reported that Charles Quarrel who is the secretary of the Speleological (cave exploration) Society of Britain is receiving letters from persons suffering from rheumatism, asthma and bronchitis eager to try the cure of the cave for their ailments. Quarrel was the warden of the caves in the small town of Chislehurst near Kent when they used the caves during war time as air raid shelters. Quarrel believes that "the humidity is the explanation for the remarkable cures claimed by ailing people who used the caves during the war," according to the report.

"Just look at yourself!" little Johnny's mother exclaimed. "Your eye is bruised, your face scratched and your shirt torn to ribbons. How many times have I told you not to play with that boy next door?"

"Really, Mother," Johnny answered mildly. "do I look as if we've been playing?"

Seething Discontent In Goa

HOW LONG CAN PORTUGUESE SUPPRESS FREEDOM URGE?

BY PROF. M. D'SILVA

GOA is seething with political antagonism towards the Portuguese rulers. Yet a casual visitor who goes there for a fleeting holiday will not easily notice this unless of course he has a keen sense of discernment and can see below the calm on the surface.

The people out of sheer fear of the Police Raj conform so much to political rectitude, as far as their public conduct is concerned, that anyone who has no inside knowledge of what is happening will at first sight gain the impression that there is no political consciousness whatsoever in Goa.

But behind this make-believe calm the people of Goa who for five long centuries have borne the yoke of domination by a mediocre European Power, which, being extremely backward itself, has kept them steeped in the quagmire of backwardness, simmer with an unprecedented eagerness to break loose their fetters.

THE DIFFERENCE

There is, however, a great difference between the British who quit India five years ago and the Portuguese whose colonialism is of the Fascist type. Whereas the former being a far more civilised race could realise when it was time to go, the Portuguese will never quit unless they are physically thrown out. This the people of Goa know too well and as such find themselves helpless to offer physical combat to a stubborn power that has virtually filled the tiny territory with Portuguese and Negro troops. They prayerfully look across the border and hope that the mighty Indian Government will succeed in making the Portuguese see reason and get out.

They know too that this will be next to impossible as the Portuguese cling to Goa so fanatically that they have even twisted logic and falsified geography by declaring Goa a part of Portugal (not merely a possession). They have bided their time with patience, but there is a limit to patience also.

RIGHT POSER

My recent visit to Goa somehow made me feel that the freedom-urge of the Goan people will manifest itself in some concrete form soon. It may not take the shape of an open revolt but an upheaval there is bound to be.

"How can we remain in bondage, when we see you, our brethren from the Union, enjoy the fruits of freedom and march along the path of progress?" asks the Goan intelligentsia.

They are quite right too. If we in the Union could not endure British rule, which was of a far more advanced nature than that of any European Power, for even a century and a half, how then could the Goans who have been wholly repressed for five hundred years bear their pitiable lot any longer?

A few leaders who carried on an agitation to liberate Goa have been clapped in distant goals by the Portuguese authorities. Some are incarcerated in Cape Verde and some have been confined in penal settlements in Africa.

RUTHLESS

The Portuguese are a ruthless people and employ ruthless methods to stem or eliminate political opposition.

Their way of dealing with political opponents is in no way different from that of Hitler and Mussolini, with, of course, this exception that whereas Hitler and Mussolini used the assassin to quickly eliminate those whom they did not like, the Portuguese consign them to penal servitude so that they may be slowly demoralised in an atmosphere of utter degradation.

There is, however, no fear of this happening as those Goan leaders who are now in captivity are made of the stuff of heroes and would rather lay down their lives than abandon the cause of Goa's freedom.

SMUGGLERS' PARADISE

Conditions in Goa to put them in a nutshell are wretched. Only one section of the society and that too the one that falls in that category called "unsocial element" is happy.

This is the fraternity of smugglers who in collaboration with its counterparts in the Union does a roaring annual trade which is said to run into the colossal figure of two crores of rupees.

To the smugglers Goa is a paradise and as long as it is in the possession of the Portuguese is a perennial source of income and a handy base to operate from. It is said that some high-ups in the Portuguese administration are in collusion with the tribe of smugglers and provide them with every facility to conduct their clandestine business to the detriment of the exchequer of Indian Government, which lose vast sums of money from customs revenue.

Fabulous amounts derived as their share from the smuggling trade are reported to have been sent to Portugal by corrupt officers.

While the bank balances of the smugglers and the Portuguese officers who help them bloat every day, the plight of the people of Goa is getting worse day by day.

Food is becoming scarce. In spite of Goa being an agricultural country, rice, the staple food, is sold at the exorbitant price of Rs. 60 a unit (a "candy").

UNDER—NOURISHED

Coconuts which are a daily necessity in every household are sold at five annas each. This is too dear a price considering that the entire vegetation of Goa, consists of palm trees and there is a coconut tree every five yards. Sugar and milk are a luxury. In most villages milk is hardly available and people either have black tea or start the day with canjee instead of a cup of tea.

Though the price of sugar is controlled and fixed at eight annas a pound, in many villages consumers have to pay as much as a

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 3)

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Fields For The Specialist

TWOCOMMON STAMPS—AND LOADS OF INTEREST

FOR the modern collector, the Georgian stamps of Great Britain afford far greater scope than either the very complicated line engraved issues or the later Victorian and Edwardian series, which can seldom be got together in sufficient quantities for a really comprehensive study—without which no specialist can feel entirely satisfied.

The stamps of George the Fifth are every largely a neglected field, a possible cause being the very commonness of the material. Yet it is the very fact that the stamps are easily available that makes this group eminently suitable for the collector with even the most meagre budget.

Going through the George V range as a whole, one will be struck by the absence of any great rarities among the normal definitive stamps with values up to a shilling. A sprinkling of stamps like the 'Cyprus green' ½d and the 'Prussian blue' 2½d does not alter the position in the least. Most of the other higher priced stamps are 'errors' or varieties of various kinds, with the result that collectors on the alert can always pick up a very scarce specimen which a hundred others, in their ignorance, have passed unknowingly by.

For the stamp enthusiast who is unsatisfied by mere 'collecting' and who aspires—however modestly — to be reckoned a 'philatelist', the complete Georgian group is neither necessary nor desirable. It is certainly far better to begin with the 'Dolphin' and 'Lion' pair with which the reign opened. To a casual observer, a lot of a few thousand of these stamps will appear to be nothing but duplicates of two basic items. Intensive study will reveal that dozens of distinct varieties, both major and minor, can be separated.

Fun Comes First

It is best at this point to stress what has so often been told collectors. The profit motive should never come first—and this is even more so with specialised studies. 'Finds' can always be made, and quite legitimately, but the collector who goes minutely through accumulations in the hope of discovering rare stamps worth a fortune is most likely going to wind up a very much sadder man at the end of a lot of misplaced effort. Sidelines and specialist studies are not for the man with a 'get rich quick' mentality!

Once the budding philatelist has made up his mind that enjoyment is the goal of his hobby, he can embark on his particular study in the certain knowledge that he will have reaped plenty of fun and—possibly—a tidy profit as well. As usual, there must be a fairly large lot of stamps to begin with — five hundred or so would be ideal and could be got together without much trouble.

As with older reigns, the collector must make a list of items he expects to find. Specialised handbooks or a volume like Robson Lowe's Encyclopaedia will give greater details, but the catalogue listings are, for the present, more than enough. Among the stamps of George V there are three main definitive groups. The ½d and 1d—S. G. 321-350 — the 1912-1922 typographed stamps and the Harrison photogravures of 1934.

The two low values which came out in 1911 are a study in themselves. Thirty 'whole numbers' are devoted to these stamps by Gibbons, while there are over a dozen varieties in varying degrees of scarcity. First sorting of the accumulation should be devoted to 'Types'. This is a simple process and directions for the classification of the two types are given under S. G. 343 in Gibbons. In the penny the later set has the body of the lion unshaded and in the halfpenny there is an obvious difference in one of the ornaments.

Sort Into Groups

With the main accumulation divided into two groups, the collector can sort out the first type into two Dies. This is a rather more difficult process, but with the aid of the illustrations given in the Catalogue can be done fairly rapidly provided that a fairly strong magnifier is used. The collector now has six groups—Type 98 (Dies 'A' and 'B'), Type 99 (Dies 'A' and 'B'), Type 101 and Type 102.

This early Georgian pair comes in three different watermarks, the 'Imperial Crown' which continued in use from the Victorian issues of 1880 until 1912, the 'Crown and Cypher' type, and the 'Multiple' variety of the Cypher. Both dies of Types 98 and 99 appear with the 'Imperial Crown' while the 'B' dies also come in the 'Simple' Cypher. Types 101 and 102 appear with all the three watermark varieties. So the six divisions previously noted now become a round dozen.

This is the time to check up on the progress made. Results will naturally vary, but if a fairly large accumulation of the stamps has been started with, it will be seen that the comparative scarcity of the stamps will run parallel to catalogue quotations. The watermarks of the present stamps are fairly easy to discover and the usual method of viewing against a dense black surface is more than enough. If a particular specimen appears doubtful, a few drops of water on the back of the stamp will clinch the issue.

Watermarks

The only watermark variety noted in Gibbons is the 'Sideways' watermark on the 1d, Type 102, Multiple Cypher, but these stamps have the usual quota of reversed, inverted, and reversed-inverted watermarks

It must, of course, be noted that the illustrations in the Catalogue are 'mirror prints' and that the 'reversed' varieties are those which, seen from the back, appear exactly as shown in the catalogue. In other words a 'mirror print' of the illustration is the 'normal' stamp; a 'positive' image is the reversed variety.

No specialist worth the name will base his activities entirely on the catalogue, so these uncatalogued watermark varieties are the very thing to make his study stand out from the type of display usually seen.

One imperforate variety exists in these issues (S. G. 350b) while a few specimens of the 'A' dies of both types 98 and 99 are found perforated 14 all round instead of the normal 15 x 14. The first is not the type of stamp to be found in most accumulations for the error is far too obvious to avoid detection for long!—but the Perf. 14's are worth searching for. Only the TOP of the stamp need be checked.

No Cross Variety

Like certain of the Edwards, the two stamps under discussion have their 'No Cross on Crown' varieties. These range in value from fifty times to several hundred times the value of normal specimens, and are items which command a ready, if restricted, market. This particular series was very carelessly centered, so it will be found that in a good portion of the stamps the perforations fall above the design and cut out the cross. Only those stamps should be examined for this variety which have CLEAR margins at the top.

Since these stamps were 'mass produced' with consequent wear of the printing plates, several examples of 'defective' crosses are to be found

In the ½d values, at least, the Cross is fairly large, and the 'Missing Cross' variety causes a distinct break in the upper frame line. The Cross on the 1d value is rather smaller, but here too the Cross must be completely absent—items showing parts of the cross are frequently to be seen.

A year ago I had the opportunity of going through a large quantity of early Georgians 'on piece'. The lot was certainly 'unpicked' and in the parcel were seven or eight hundred of these 'lion' and 'dolphin' stamps. I did not have the time nor the inclination to give the stamps a thorough going over, so merely checked them for these 'missing crosses.'

In the first flush of enthusiasm I discovered almost a hundred. I went over these hundred more honestly and whittled them down to about thirty. A final very careful check up showed that five were 'certainties,' another four 'probables' and the rest 'bare possibles.'

By luck one of the 'certainties' happened to be the scarce S. G. 346a — the other four were the fairly common 340a and 341a. Five stamps at the end of several hours of eyestrain! Some would hardly call the game worth the candle, but it should be remembered that it is not the prize—there may not be any prize, in fact—but the thrill of the chase that matters.

Shades

So far I have not made any mention of shades, which to the beginner, are a source of endless headaches. There is nothing immutable about the colour of a stamp. Soaking and exposure to bright sunlight take their toll, or there may be a chemical reaction between the ingredients of the printing ink and the atmosphere. That is why one can be almost certain that the colour of a used stamp off paper is not the same as of a mint specimen the day it left the printing press.

Moreover, colour perception varies with the individual, and differences in shade that might be obvious to one man can be quite indistinguishable to another. Collectors were having heated arguments on colour fifty years ago and they are as much at loggerheads at the present time. So Catalogue compilers, taking everything into account, have wisely restricted their shade varieties to the barest number possible

Now in any series printed by millions EXACT colour matching is well-nigh impossible. This is the reason why the listed variants can be supplemented by an indefinite number of intermediate shades, all of which are grist to the specialist's mill, if so he wishes.

The shades actually listed in Gibbons for the halfpenny—all types — are: (1) pale yellow-green, (2) yellow-green, (3) bluish green, (4) green, (5) pale green and (6) deep green.

Any beginner is likely to founder if he has to distinguish between certain of these colour groups, so he should — until he gains further experience — reduce the half dozen shades given in Gibbons, to —(1) Yellow-green, (2) Medium green, (3) Blue green. Within such clear limits he is safe

Anilines

The Penny values are every bit as difficult for the beginner to grade as the half-pennies; an additional headache is the 'Aniline' group which is almost impossible to distinguish with any degree of certainty without special apparatus quite beyond the reach of the average collector.

'Aniline' shades are supposed to 'fluoresce' in the presence of ultra violet rays, but the Quartz Lamp which is used to produce these rays is a pretty expensive piece of equipment.

The complexities of these anilines are well brought out in a very entertaining and illuminating article 'When is an Aniline not an Aniline,' which appears in the January number of 'India's Stamp Journal.' The author of the article went through hundreds of the first penny Georgians and found a fair number that floureseed under ultra-violet rays, the stamps turning all colourings ranging from fiery red to golden yellow.

But when he showed the specimens to various dealers and experts he found a great measure of divergence among them. The article in question is 'required reading' for all whose interest in philately is something more than skin-deep.

So it is fairly obvious that even the Quartz Lamp cannot altogether explain what is meant by the term 'aniline — at least as far as the early Georgians are concerned. While I personally have not come across any G. B. Georgians which are definite 'anilines,' I suppose they share certain characteristics in common with the anilines of other countries. Most anilines have a tendency to run in water, and after a soaking it will be found that a slight 'pinkish' glow suffuses the face of the stamp. As a consequence of this 'haze' over the stamp, the lines of the design are not so very sharply in focus

It is difficult to describe the peculiar appearance of an average aniline, but see the three pies ANILINE carmine Victorian of India, S. G. 111, and compare it to the Edward 1 anna carmine (NON-aniline) S. G. 123. In used copies of these items that have lain in water, the differences are most marked. The first named invariably fits the Gibbons test for anilines given in the Great Britain note after S. G. 343—"The colour is suffused on the surface of the stamp and shows through clearly on the back.

I have confined this entire article to the first ½d and 1d Georgians of Great Britain because of the quite false notion of many people that specialisation involves a big outlay and requires vast knowledge and experience. For a man does not have to be a philatelic genius in order to derive pleasure from these stamps. All he needs is a fairly keen eyesight, a degree of ordinary intelligence and some patience. The material is there for the asking, scattered in dealers' stockbooks lying tied up in bundles or lurking on piece in assorted accumulations.

Besides this sideline may well be profitable if you chance to run across a ten pound item. It's happened before! So go to it and get started right away.

(To Be Continued)

G. B. Coronations

According to Whitfield King's 'Philatelic Press Notes', it has been announced that the forthcoming Great Britain Coronation series will consist of four values. Details regarding colour, subject, etc. are lacking at the moment, and it is also not known whether the stamps will be overprinted for use in Morocco and the Gulf Agencies. The denominations are given below:

2½d. for Inland letters.

4d. for Foreign letters.

1sh. 3d and 1sh. 6d for Air Mail correspondence.

For the previous reign the Crown Colonies produced 3 stamps and Great Britain only one. Now the Colonies have one and the mother country four.

Grow More Food

Australia has produced six stamps in aid of her drive for increased food production. Subjects are beef cattle, dairy farming and wheat farming. Three 3d stamps and three 3½d stamps will be issued. One of the items is shown above.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS
2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM Re. 1/8/.
To be paid in advance

MISCELLANEOUS

For all kinds of Stencils, Tokens, Engravings, Rubber Stamps, Name Plates, Badges, Punches, Dies and Metal Letters. Please Ask:—M. C. Doss & Co., 158, Kasba Road, Calcutta-31. (3502)

PUBLIC NOTICES

AUCTION SALE OF RUSA OIL

AMRAVATI DIVISION, M.P.

APPROXIMATELY 516 seers of oil from Rusa grass of Motia Variety from the forests of AMRAVATI DIVISION obtained by departmental operation will be sold by public auction on WEDNESDAY the 25th February, 1953, at Government Timber Depot Paratwara, Achalpur (C. P. Railway) District Amravati M.P. commencing from 12 noon.

The condition of sale will be announced before the commencement of the auction. The principal conditions, however, are:—

(i) Intending bidders are required to deposit Rs. 2,000/- (Two thousand) IN CASH (or as directed by the auctioning authority) as earnest money deposit before bidding. The earnest money deposit will be refunded to the unsuccessful bidders.

(ii) The purchasers shall have to pay 25 per cent of sale price through crossed Bank draft issued by a scheduled bank on Imperial Bank of India Amravati in favour of Divisional Forest Officer, Amravati at the conclusion of the auction. The remaining amount must be paid within 3 days direct into Government Treasury on the triplicate challan obtained from the auctioning authority.

Further particulars can be had from—

(1) Depot Officer, Government Timber Depot, Paratwada.
(2) Divisional Forest Officer, Amravati Division, Amravati-Camp.
(3) Silviculturist, M.P., Nagpur.

K. S. TIMMAYYA,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Amravati Division.

(5804)

PRESS NOTE

Permit holders of coal and coke are informed that they are entitled to draw 100% against the permits issued to them for steam coal and all varieties of coke during the month of February 1953.

CODIMOL
Codliver Oil Emulsion
Rich in Vitamin D

A tasteful emulsion of purest Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Sodium and Calcium.

INVALUABLE IN
All Lung Diseases, Chronic Cold and Cough Genera) Debility, Malnutrition. Anaemia etc.

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CALCUTTA: BOMBAY: KANPUR.

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ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
Princess Street. Bombay 2.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Magh Vad 9, 2009
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 22. 1372.
Parsi: Shehrever 10, 1322.
Sunrise 7- 11 a.m.
Sunset 6-35 p.m.
Hightide 04-38, 19-31.
Lowtide 11-50, —

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

SYDNEY SILKIE AND AUSTRALIAN TERRIER SOCIETY OF INDIA: First Specialist Dog Show at St. Xavier's High School compound Dhobi Talao 10-30 a.m.

S.S.C. ACTION COMMITTEE: Meeting at Committee's office, 3rd Bhaiwada 3 p.m. The meeting will discuss the programme for the strike on February 10.

YOUTHS ART AND CULTURE CIRCLE: A dance recital by Anjani Hora and her troupe at Jai Hind College Hall near Church Gate Station 6-15 p.m.

SAMAJWADI YUWAK SABHA AND RASHTRA SEVA DAL: The Dal will organise collections for famine relief at 8-00 a.m. at Proctor Road and Lamington Road.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on: "Part-Seeing" at Radha Kunj. Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

JAPANESE METHOD OF RICE CULTIVATION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

The Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture has requested the State Governments to assist representatives of the Kora Kendra in laying down demonstration plots for rice cultivation according to the Japanese method and to send selected workers to the domenstration centres. These workers will be selected by he Departments of Agriculture in all the States and will be placed in charge of the rice culivation campaign in their respective districts.

The first circular on the Japanese technique giving details of the method of cultivation in simple language has been released to all the States and the representatives of the Kora Kendra have promised to work in close co-operation with the Government of India.

The film on the Japanese method of rice cultivation belonging to the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi which has been shown to the Union Minister for Agriculture, Members of Parliament and Central Government agricultural officials is to be extensively used in the campaign for increasing rice cultivation.

O.C.S. Chief Engineer Returns

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shri P. J. Rodgers, Chief Engineer, Overseas Communications Service, returned to India yesterday evening by Air India International on the conclusion of his study tour abroad. Shri Rodgers, who had been selected for a fellowship of the United Nations, visited the United Kingdom and U.S.A. to study the latest developments in Communications system. The valuable information Shri Rodgers has gathered in the Technical and Traffic Organisations in these countries should prove helpful in the expansion of the Overseas Communications Service which is engaging the attention of the Communications Ministry.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

Thundershowers In Assam

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Feb. 7 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday.

Rain or thundershowers have been fairly widespread in Upper Assam and occurred locally in Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and the Kumaon Hills. A few showers have also been reported from Gangetic West Bengal, Chota Nagpur and East Madhya Pradesh.

Night temperatures were generally above normal over the country outside Madhya Bharat, the Konkan, Deccan (Desh) Coastal Andhradesa and Tamilnad, being appreciably so in Gangetic West Bengal, East and Northwest Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab (I) Southeast Madhya Pradesh and Kutch.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF SUNDAY: Rain or thundershowers will be fairly widespread in Assam and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and occur locally in Gangetic West Bengal and North Orissa. A few showers are also likely to occur in Chota Nagpur, the Kumaon Hills and East Madhya Pradesh.

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours with total rainfall from 1st January 1953, and departure from normal recorded at 08-30 hours IST on 7th February:

Ahmedabad	85	56	0	0.8	+0.7
Baroda	89	54	0	0.7	+0.6
BOMBAY	83	66	0	0	—0.1
Calcutta	86	65	0	1.5	+1.0
Lucknow	78	54	0	2.8	+1.8
Madras	85	68	0	1.2	—0.3
Nagpur	86	59	0	0.2	—0.3
New Delhi	74	51	0	2.9	+1.7
Patna	77	58	0	0.5	—0.3
Poona	90	54	0	0	—0.1
Surat	92	60	0	0.1	0

Ban On Assemblies And Processions In Fort

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The ban on assemblies and processions in a portion of the Fort area has been extended by the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, for two months, from February 9. The ban is confined to the public roads only in that area.

20,000 GET EMPLOYED IN BIJAPUR DIST.

State's Relief Measures In Scarcity Area

BOMBAY, Saturday.

EIGHTY-SIX relief works that have been opened by the Government in Bijapur District are providing employment to about 20,000 persons daily. Of these works, which spread over all parts of the district, 39 are bunding works and 47 road and metal-collection works. Four more bunding centres are to be opened shortly.

The existence of scarcity conditions has been declared in 497 out of the 1,365 villages of the district.

Six minor irrigation works to be financed from the Central Loan Programme and which are estimated to cost Rs. 3.2 lakhs are two percolation tanks at Bijjargi and Kadkol, in Bijapur and Indi Talukas, two bandharas at Kuntoji and Geddalmani in Mudhol taluka and one each at Kallal and Hiresanganagutti in Indi and Hunagund Talukas. An allotment of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made to the district for grant of tagai loan for construction of new wells.

CHARKHA SCHEME

The Village Industries Committee's Charkha Scheme, which is being financed by the Government, is providing light work to those who cannot stand strenuous work involved in road construction or bunding. New charkha centres have recently been opened at Tikota, Bijapur, Babanagar, Bijjargi, Kanmadi and Honawad, in Bijapur Taluka, and at Padaganur and Devar-Hippargi, in Sindgi Taluka.

About 2,300 persons are receiving doles at present.

In addition to the existing 209 rural distribution centres, 69 new ones have been started with a view to supplying foodgrains to the affected parts. Those working on scarcity or test scarcity works and the members of their families can get the whole ration quantum of 12 ozs. in indigenous coarse grains, which are cheaper than imported grains.

WATER SCARCITY

Water scarcity is likely to be felt in a few villages in Indi Bagewadi and Badami Talukas and Bilgi Petha by the end of this month and in a few more villages of Bijapur, Indi, Bagewadi, Badami, Jamakhandi, Mudhol and Bagalkot Talukas and Bilgi Petha later. Measures are being taken to supply water to these villages. Deepening of the existing wells would ensure adequate water supply to a majority of these villages and this work would be got done at Government cost. To other villages, water would be supplied through tankers and bullock carts.

Fodder is being moved to the areas in which fodder scarcity exists. Fodder scarcity will ease to a considerable extent with rabi harvesting. Encouragement is being given to agriculturists to grow fodder in irrigated areas. The Government has allotted twelve mobile five-horse power engines to the district to help fodder cultivation. These are being offered to individuals and institutions on very easy terms.

HAY DISPATCHES TO SCARCITY AREAS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sixty-one wagons (2,143 bales) of hay were despatched to the scarcity areas in Poona, Ahmednagar, Nasik and Satara North Districts, during the week ended January 31 last. Of these wagons, 27 were despatched to Poona District, 15 to Ahmednagar District, 10 to Nasik District and the remaining 9 to Satara North District. Up to January 31, as many as 454 wagons (16,319 bales) were despatched to the scarcity areas in Sholapur, Poona, Belgaum, Nasik, Satara South, Satara North, Ahmednagar, West Khandesh and East Khandesh Districts.

BUNDING WORKS IN NASIK DIST.

Bunding works covering 6,500 acres are in progress in 13 villages of Nasik District. Already, about 2,600 acres have been bunded. These works are providing work to about 3,000 persons.

Tagavi Loans For Inferior Village Servants

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Revenue and Police Patils and inferior village servants like Wartanias, Ravanias, Jiwidars etc. will not be treated as Government servants for the purpose of grant of tagavi loans. Their applications for tagavi will be dealt with in the same manner as other agriculturists.

Despatch Of Sea Mails

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Western Pakistan (Parcel Mails only) Iraq and Iran will be made from Bombay on February 11, 1953 by B.I.M.S. "Dwarka." Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign upto 6 p.m. on February 10, 1953 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

Shri Kalidas Sawhney, who has been appointed Agricultural Adviser to the Community Project Administration, Planning Commission, Government of India, arrived in Bombay on Saturday after an inspection tour of Kutch, Saurashtra and Hyderabad States.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

243 meters.

07-40 Programme, 07-45 S. Vyas, G songs, 08-15 M. G. Gokhale, desi, 11-45 S. Athvankar, desi, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 M. Khan, sitar, 13-40 Dr. C. T. Lefthouse, musicians of tomorrow.

17-30 S. Athvankar, purvi, 18-05 Musical interlude, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 S. Vyas, G songs, 18-30 M. G. Gokhale, vocal, 19-00 M. Khan sitar, 19-30 K. R. Patwardhan, jaijaiwanti, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 J. Purchit, swanandi: v.d., 20-45 S. Vyas, G songs, 21-15 K. music, 21-45 Cameo, 21-55 Musical interlude. 22-00 Concerto hour.

Variations 353 m.

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 M. Khan, sitar, 08-45 K. R. Patwardhan, M pad, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 M. G. Gokhale, sarang, 13-00 K R Patwardhan, M pad, 13-30 AIR artist, bhajan, 13-50 J. Purohit, samant sarang, 17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 19-2 AIR artist, M pad, 20-15 M songs, by AIR artist, 20-30 C L Prabhat. H. talk on drama, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-30 S. Athvankar, kafi, 22-00 M Khan. sitar. 22-20 J. Purchit, jog.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 m., 326.1 m.—07-45 Mirabai Badkar, bhairavi's thumri, 8-15 Special, 08-30 P. Sahasrabuddhe, allaiya bilawal, 09-00 K L Jadhav, vocal, 09-15 Recital from Delhi, 10-00 For children, G. 18-00 Violin, 18-10 Kokila H Dave, Vyas and Brahmanand's works, 18-20 M. Pammar, G geets, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Katha (Ahm.), 19-00 P. Sahasrabuddhe, marwa, 19-15 M. Parmar, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Raag ranjan (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 P. Sahasrabuddhe, kamed, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Cl. ½ hour, (Ahm.), 21-15 M. Parmar, geet, bhajan, 21-30 'Akshyapatra', play based on story by Sarang Barot.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84 & 41.72 in morning and 25.05 and 41.72 in evening.

7-15 a.m. Music in March Time 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orchestral Interlude, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Interlude, 9-00 Pen Friends Corner, 9-15 Choice of People 10-00 Jazz Record Shop, 10-30 Hindi Prog., 11-45 Hindi Prog., 12-00 noon Down Harmony Lane, 12-15 p.m. Home News from Ceylon 12-45 Album of Familiar Favourites 5 Hindi Programmes, 6-00 Amateur Hour Hindi 6-30 Lipton Programme, 6-45 Hindi Programme, 7-00 Singing Americans, 7-15 Waltzes of World, 7-45 Lawrence Welk Show, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—16-15 Sports, 17-30 Forces' all-star bill, 18-45 BBC show band, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Take it from here.

EASTERN SERVICE — 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngsters, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

WESTERN MUSIC PROGRAMME

'Musicians of Tomorrow' is the title of a Western Music programme to be broadcast from All India Radio, Bombay on Sunday (8th February) at 1-40 p.m. on 243.9 and 31.41 metres. The programme consists of contributions by young musicians and is compared by Dr. Charles Thornton Lofthouse.

Between You And Me

By Me

BOMBAY feels jubilant at the pride of place she has attained in the Presidential award of music honours this year. Among the nominees is Bai Kesarbai Kerkar, whose voice has charmed music-lovers throughout India.

She has been a prominent figure in the music field for three decades and has given recitals in all important cities. A few years back when she had been to Madras, even Karnataki music-lovers were so impressed with her high technique and graceful airs, that she had to give a repeat performance. At the music conference held in Calcutta she was awarded the title of "Sursree" and was presented with a silver Veena in recognition of her achievements. Sincerity is the keynote of her recitals and she always sings to conquer.

* * *

Kesarbai's early career can be termed as an adventure in music. She took training for some time under Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan and Barkhatullah Khan who was a Durbar sitaria in Mysore. The story goes that in one of her private recitals arranged in early days, she miserably failed to rise to the occasion, while her colleague scored. Kesarbai was so stricken with grief at this turn of events that she shut herself up in a room and began to mope for days together. She became a problem to her parents and insisted that nothing but training under Alladiya Khan would satisfy her. Emissaries and negotiators got busy, but Alladiya Khan would not budge. Finally he offered impossible conditions of remuneration and discipline which he thought Kesarbai would turn down. To his great surprise, she promptly agreed to the conditions, and then began years of training, in the course of which he shaped her as a great artiste. Alladiya Khan was a stickler to the traditional style and embodied the highest and the best in Hindustani music. Dr. M. R. Jayakar termed him as "Mount Everest of Hindustani Music." A meticulous artiste, Alladiya would neither condone a slight deviation nor tolerate even a little lapse from the set style. His was the voice, and not an echo.

* * *

The association of Kesarbai with her master continued throughout his life-time, and in spite of the name and fame she achieved, she was ever an obedient disciple to him. One would like to recall a memorable and picturesque incident touching the relation of Ustad Alladiya and his disciple Kesarbai. The Vikram Utsav Celebrations Committee arranged a festival of music in Bombay in honour of Vikramaditya, whose regime is considered to be the Golden Age of Art, Literature and Music in ancient India. The sessions lasted for four days and a galaxy of artistes from all over over India took part in the celebrations. The last day of the non-stop session started in the evening and continued even after daybreak. The crowded house at the Convocation Hall sat patiently till the morning to hear Alladiya Khan, who as a veteran in the field was given the honour of concluding the festival. The weak and frail frame of the octogenarian Alladiya was literally carried to the rostrum, and he began his recital in the twilight of the dawn, accompanied by his able disciple Kesarbai. He sang for half an hour and gave a reminiscence of the glory that is Hindustani Music. Kesarbai was all watch and vigil and gave able support to draw out the best from her master. The whole audience enjoyed with rapt attention the "Guru-Shishya Bhawa," by which the torch of music was handed over from generation to generation. At the end of the recital, Kesarbai was congratulated on the unique good fortune of accompanying her Guru, the G.O.M. of Hindustani Music.

* * *

Having inherited a rich legacy from great masters, Kesarbai is a purist to the core. Gifted with a balanced voice, well proportioned in pitch and volume, she easily touches the Jeeva Bhava of the Rag or Ragini and sways the audience. Though she has a full mastery of the technique, she flushes her rendering with profuse melody, which gives, as it were, an extra dimension to her artistry. Though sociable, Kesarbai belongs to the "charmed circle." She has no love for limelight or for music fans who usually besiege an artiste. Though she is very popular with music-lovers, she refuses to be idolised and never plays to the gallery. Hers is music on her own terms, always good, but never cheap. She hardly parts with her photo even for publicity purposes. Even before fixing up a recital, she is very particular about the venue and composition of the audience. But all these idiosyncracies of the "high brow" melt into thin air when you hear the voice that is real Kesarbai. Rabindranath Tagore who heard her recital remarked: "Kesarbai's singing is an artistic phenomenon of exquisite perfection. The magic of her voice with the mystery of its significance sways not by any pedantic display of technical subtleties, mechanically accurate, but by the revelation of the miracle of music, only possible for a born genius."

* * *

USTAD HAFIZ ALI KHAN of Gwalior, another nominee for the Presidential Award, hails from a family of traditionally reputed Sarod players. A well-built figure, with a kindly smile wreathing his face, Hafiz Ali Khan is a picture of grace and dignity.

In personal conversation he is more prone to speak less and hear more. Even on disputed musical points, he disarms his opponent by his winsome manners and sincerity of conviction. His father, Ustad Nanne Khan, and grandfather, Ustad Ghulam Ali Khan, were both well-known Sarod players. After receiving his early training at home, Hafiz Ali Khan took lessons from Bade Muhammad Husain Khan and later from the famous Ustad Wazir Khan of Rampur. To round off his musical training, he learned the Thumri style from the late Bhaiya Ganpat Rao. Ustad Hafiz has been court musician at the Gwalior Durbar for a number of years. Though Sarod is a difficult instrument, with the wires having the knack of getting loose at the wrong time trying the patience of music fans, Ustad Hafiz Ali commands a rare mastery over the instrument. In rendering a Rag or Ragini, he has a flair for flourishes and ornamentation. By a single streak of attuned melody he raises the audience to heights of ecstacy, or pins them down to his strings. His personality speaks through his instrument.

* * *

If Kesarbai's recognition gives the palm of honour to a woman artiste for the first time, the Presidential award to Dwaram Venkataswami Naidu is no less significant.

There is prejudice against violin among a section of Hindustani musicians, who term it as a new fangled, foreign instrument. This is the first time that a violinist has been recognised and given an equal place of honour with the traditional Sarod player. Though Indians took to violin only in the 19th century, it has been adapted and perfected as an accompaniment in Karnataki music circles. As Sarangi is to a Hindustani musician, so is violin to a Karnataki vocalist. Among modern maestros, Prof. Venkataswami is a top ranker. He is shortly to retire from the Principalship of the Music College of Vizianagaram after shaping the destiny of the institution for over thirty-five years. Social service through music is Prof. Naidu's ideological contribution to the art.

* * *

Many students have passed through the hands of Prof Naidu, who have subsequently made a mark in the music world. But among his wards are twenty-five blind students, in whom he takes paternal interest. They study in the college just like other students, but also receive special coaching from Prof. Naidu at night classes. Prof. Naidu practises violin mostly at his night classes. At 10 p.m. twenty-five of his students assemble with their violins. Prof. Nadiu sits in their midst, chooses a Raga for the night, and then sets five students to do it, part by part. Then his daughter also joins the class and rounds off the students' course. Prof. Naidu thereafter takes up the Raga and regales the students with sparkling flashes and original twists and rounds off the performance at midnight. This "tour de force" goes on every night, and no wonder the students are accomplished artistes. A blind student, Mr. Kesava Rao, usually accompanies him in public recitals, and sometimes steals the thunder of the master. All his blind students serve art and rehabilitate themselves. This is Prof. Naidu's unique social service on the art front.

* * *

A characteristic feature of Prof. Naidu's recitals is the pervading melody and complete elimination of "apaswaras". During the night practice Prof. Naidu switches off the lights and plays in the dark. This enables his fingers to master the "swarasthans" without visual aid. He has practically introduced a "touch" system in violin play, as distinguished from "sight" system. In public recitals, Prof. Naidu is a picture of statuesque imperturbability, serenely radiating through his disciplined fingers the joy that dwells in the depth of his heart. He looks a mystic, creates an illusion with his aura of melody, and links himself and the audience with the spirit of the composer. This is "Nada Yoga," in a nutshell.

Prof. Naidu is equally good at minor Ragas as well as in major pieces, and his rendering of minor Ragas like Shuddha Seemanthini, Antolika, Amrita Vahini and Saramati is a pattern of grace and charm. His build-up of "Subha Panthuvarali" to heights unknown is a marvellous piece of creative work, which will go as a legacy to posterity. The well-known Senai player, Ustad Bismillah, who heard him render the Raga, was so overwhelmed with the grandeur of conception and neatness of execution that he publicly embraced Prof. Naidu at the end of the recital. When the world famous violinist, Yehudi Menuin, met Prof. Naidu, the latter played "Durbari Kanada" and a piece in Kapi Narayani, which made Menuin wonder at the unique possibilities of Indian music. Though a Karnataki to the core, Prof. Naidu draws inspiration from well known Hindustani Ustads. He is a great admirer of Bismillah's Senai and Pannalal Ghosh's flute.

* * *

SEMMANGUDI SRINIVASA IYER, who is another Karnataki artiste to be honoured by the President, occupies a unique place in South Indian music circles. He hails from the family of the ace violinist, Tirukodikaval Krishna Iyer, and Semmangudi Narayanaswami Iyer, who have served Karnataki music for generations.

"Seenu", as he is affectionately termed by his admirers, had training under veterans like Narayanaswami Iyer, Sakharam Rao and Maharajapuram Viswanatha Iyer. Since early 'thirties, Semmangudi has become a top ranker and his style, including his "nasalism", has been the rage of the fans. If imitation is a sincere form flattery, there is a vast multitude of "chhota Semmangudis" throughout South India. He has a flair for originality and creative work, and even today his rendering of Ragas like Karaharapriya, Nattakkurinji, and Sriranjini show an altitude and depth which are rarely explored by other musicians. In latter days, Semmangudi has often to battle with his voice in picturising to the audience the high imageries of his mind, but he dares to do it.

* * *

More than an executant, Semmangudi is a research scholar and his repertoire consists of rare varieties of Padams, Javalis, and mystic songs of Sadasiva Brahmam. He was a collaborator with the late Muthiah Bhagavathar in resurrecting the forgotten songs of Maharaja Swathi Thirunal, a contemporary of Saint Thyagaraja. It would be recalled that within his short life, Swathi Thirunal composed songs in five languages, including Hindi. As the Principal of the Swathi Thirunal Academy of Music, Semmangudi has brought back to life many compositions of the great master with proper notations. If today Swathi Thirunal's songs have become popular, not a little credit is due to Semmangudi. In the power politics and controversies that are raging in music circles of South India, Semmangudi is a force for peace and progress. He has helped to bring about an atmosphere of "camaraderie" among musicians, and has also discovered many new talents to carry on the great traditions of Karnataki music. Many students hailing from the Swathi Thirunal Academy have been able to hold their own in the musical field, and this is eloquent of Semmangudi's good work.

* * *

The Presidential award of honours for musicians this year has broken new grounds. A woman artiste has been recognised and pride of place has been given to violin, along with other traditional instruments. While the artistes chosen for the honour last year were able executants, this time the award embraces principals of music colleges who have contributed not a little to the growth of the art. There is a lingering doubt in the minds of many whether the Presidential award means the "status quo" in the musical field. Effort should be made in the coming years to bring within the orbit classical musicians with new compositions to their credit. Merely looking back to the past as the Golden Age, will not augur well for the future of Indian music. Our new-won political freedom must mirror in the music field as well, and diehardism must give place to fresh outlook and new trends. Classical music must grow, and cannot stand still in the march of time.

Seething Discontent In Goa

(Continued From Page 6, Col. 4)

rupee and over for a pound. Fish is very costly and meat is available in the villages only once a week or fortnight. Vegetables are rare and in Christian households the menu generally consists of rice, plain curry without coconut juice and a few bits of dry fish. A totally non-nutritious diet completely lacking in vitamins. Only those Hindus who are strict vegetarians buy vegetables even at fancy prices. The result is that most people in Goa suffer from under-nourishment and doctors prescribe vitamin tablets to patients knowing the basic cause of their ailments and as a consequence vitamin tablets which were very cheap in Goa only a couple of years ago are today sold for higher prices than in the Indian Union.

The scourge of tuberculosis has made inroads in many families which hitherto maintained a good standard of health but are now undernourished because of the non-availability of nutritious food and its prohibitive cost.

Due to their complete denationalisation and a highly artificial Portuguese way of living most upper middle class Goans who in order to keep up appearances have to spend a large portion of their incomes on clothes and "bhupka" (show) find very little left to purchase nutritious food

ROLE OF LIQUOR

Another thing that drains away the purchasing power of the Goans is liquor which swallows a substantial part of their incomes.

I asked a farm-labourer who earned a daily wage of Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3 as to how he utilised his money. He told me frankly that he invariably spent Rs. 1-8 on country liquor (Feni) and with the balance he supported his family. He could not resist the temptation to drink as he was a habitual.

In Goa everyone drank and the first thing that a worker did at the end of the day was to rush to a "gadi" (a tavern) and order a "paw" (quarter bottle) of "Feni".

Workmen employed in the mining industry, which is the only solitary industry, that is fast developing (bar the liquor business) who are paid better wages than other labourers in Goa spend more on liquor than their confreres.

Bacchus is worshipped by every section of society in Goa and today the only exceptions are a few orthodox Hindus.

OUTLOOK FOR LABOUR

Only because of the newly started mining industry labour which hitherto had a raw deal and was very poorly paid because of the vassalage "Bhatcara" and "Manducara" system receives better wages and can dictate its own terms. In fact there is a dearth of labour in Goa today and that is one of the reasons why a farm-labourer gets a wage of Rs. 2-8 a day.

FIGHT AHEAD

The middle classes are fed-up with the Portuguese and know very well that if Goa merged with the Union their lot would improve a thousand-fold. So, just as the middle classes in India constituted the spearhead of the forces that saw the end of British rule, in Goa too, young men and women belonging to this class covertly work for the termination of Portuguese domination. I say covertly, advisedly, because it is not cowardice that makes them resort to clandestine methods but the repressive policy of the Portuguese authorities. When the time becomes ripe they will strike and strike hard too. I am not hesitant to say that the pattern of their movement will be that of the 1942 movement in India which made the mighty British pocket their pride and ultimately pack off bag and baggage in 1947.

The labour class which is intelligent enough to understand how bad its plight is, is but too ready to throw in its lot with any movement that tries to drive the Portuguese away. The bonuses that Indian labour gets and the protection that labour in the Union receives from the Industrial Tribunals are something that makes them envious and they long for the day when these benefits would be extended to them.

'PALMATORIA'

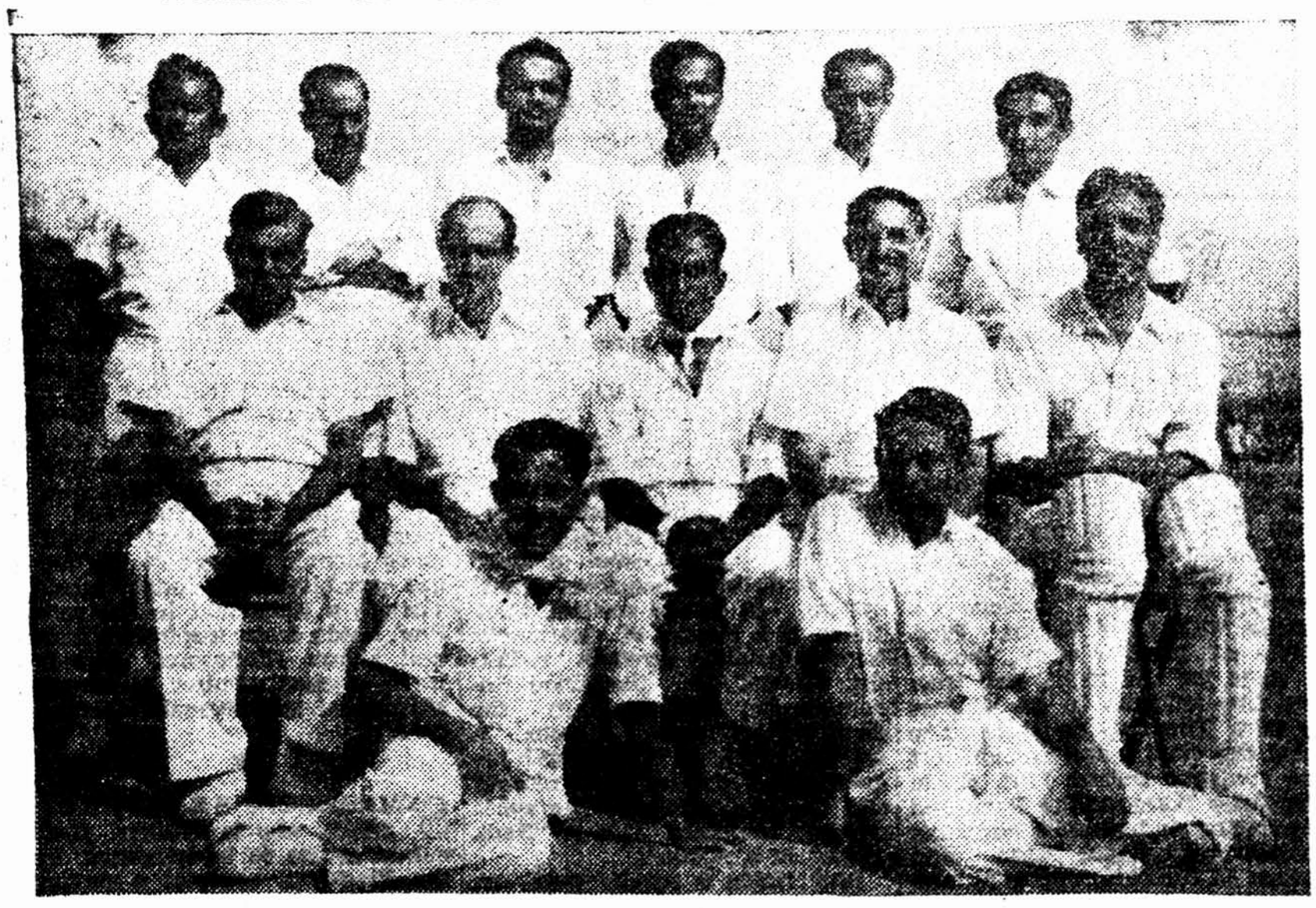
The Portuguese have bullied them so much that the poorer classes have come to hate them. On a flimsy complaint lodged by a "bhatcara" or an employer, a labourer is taken to a police station and beaten up mercilessly. This procedure is called the "Pamlatoria" process in Portuguese.

Besides being beaten brutally an accused person even before the charges against him are proved is meted out punishment of the most abominable type.

His head is shaved half so that the cranium looks clownish and funny and one half of his moustache is also shaved off. This deprivation of a moiety of the moustache has been an age-old system of punishment with the Portuguese who take a sadistic delight in inflicting such humiliating punishment on anyone that is brought to the "quartela" (police station).

I was told of a case where an influential person got his domestic servant hammered to pulp by the police because he happened to give him a cheeky reply. The victim died a few days later. Anything can happen under Portuguese law. Influence counts and in fact is the only thing that matters.

Winners Of The Times Shield Cricket Tourney



A. C. C. Sports Club, winners of the Times Shield Cricket Tournament which concluded on February 7. A. C. C. beat B.E.S.T. Sports Club, holders, by one wicket on the sixth day of the play-to-a-finish final at the Parsi Gymkhana Ground.

A.C.C. BEAT B.E.S.T.

Times Shield Senior Division Cricket

ASSOCIATED Cement Company beat B.E.S.T., holders, by a wicket and 3 runs on the sixth day of the play-to-a-finish final of the 'Times Shield' (Senior Division) Cricket Tournament which concluded at the Parsi Gymkhana on Saturday amidst great excitement.

A.C.C. who were 164 for 7 wickets on Friday needed 205 runs for an outright win. This they achieved at the cost of seven more of their batsmen. The chief contributor of the cementmen's success was the opening bat N. H. Colah who was caught by Prabhu off the bowling of S. S. Balgie when short of 5 runs for the coveted century. The others who helped to swell the score for a win were skipper M. K. Mantri 52. D. Pereira 42, all-rounder B. V. Kadbet 65 and R. B. Kundaji 23 not out.

The bowlers to catch the eye were A. J. Bode who returned the match figures of 39-15-90-5, K. C. Abdulla bagged 2 A.C.C. wickets for 94 runs in a spell of 22 overs. Satha got the only wicket that of Wadia at a personal cost of 43 runs. Kundaji and Shete were still in with 23 and 5 runs respectively. The winning stroke came from Shete for a fine four.

NON-STOP CHANNEL SWIMMING

SANDIEGO (California), Feb. 7 (Reuter): Florence Chadwick, the first woman to swim the English channel in both directions yesterday was reported considering a non-stop swim from England to France and back again this summer.

TENNIS

JAP CHAMPION QUALIFIES FOR SEMI-FINALS

KARACHI, Feb. 7 (PTI): Japanese ace J. Kamamaru yesterday qualified for the Semi-Finals of the International Tennis Championships which opened at Karachi Gymkhana hard courts by defeating Stillord and Hannam of Britain in successive matches.

Today he meets Alfred Huber of Austria, the other quarter-finalist.

The following are the results:

Tloczynski beat Salauddin, 6-3, 6-1; Link beat Qutubuddin 6-0, 6-0; Huber beat Afzar 6-2, 6-4; Kimuru beat Khokar 2-6, 6-2, 6-0; Hannam beat Haye 6-3, 6-4; Kamamaru beat Stillord 2-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Second Round Quarter-Finals: Viera beat Rauf 6-1, 6-4; Tloczynski beat Link 6-2, 6-3; Huber beat Kumara 6-4, 6-4; Kamamaru beat Hannam 6-4, 6-0.

Mary D'Souza Sets Up New Record In 80-Metre Hurdles

All-India Athletic Meet At Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 7.

MARY D'Souza of Bombay broke her own record of 12.8 seconds in the 80 metres hurdles for women established yesterday, bettering the time by one second in the eighteenth All-India Athletic Meet here today.

On the second day of the three-day meet today Services team was leading with 64 points. They won five out of nine men's final events here today, Bombay won two, Bengal and Punjab one each. Bombay won both the Women's final events, 80 metres hurdles by Mary D'Souza and shot put by Rennie Thurnbur.

In the 50 kilometres (about 31 miles) walking race B. Das of West Bengal gave a good account of himself by coming first in 5 hours 32 minutes 24.1 seconds. He showed praiseworthy pacing throughout the 31-mile walk.

Results

Following are the results of events held on the second day of the three-day All-India Athletic Championships:—

110 METRES HURDLES (MEN): FINALS: Guldur Singh (Services) 1, L|Nk Gurdev Singh (Services) 2, Ajmer Singh (Punjab) 3. Time 15.6 seconds.

50 KILOMETRES WALK-FINAL: B. Das (Bengal) 1, Bhag Singh (Punjab) 2, Lal Singh (Pepsu) 3, H. Bose (Bengal) 4, Indrajit Singh (Delhi) 5. Time: 5 hours 32 minutes 24.1 seconds.

100 METRES (MEN) FINALS: Lavy Pinto (Bombay) 1, Sati Ghosh (Bihar) 2, Hav. Balwants Singh (Services) 3 Time: 10.8 seconds.

10,000 METRES (MEN) FINAL: L|Nk Dhan Singh (Services) 1, L|Nk Bula Singh (Services) 2, Raunaq Singh (Pepsu) 3. Time: 32 min. 45.8 seconds.

1,500 METRES (MEN) FINALS: L|Nk Gulwant Singh (Services) 1, Hav. Nika Singh (Services) 2, Ranjit Ram (Delhi) 3. Time: 4 minutes 5.2 seconds.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP (MEN) FINAL: Ajit Singh (Punjab) 1, K. Chatterjee (W. Bengal 2, L|Nk Dayal Singh (Services) 3. Height: 6 feet 3-1|2 inches.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP (MEN) FINAL: Kehar Singh (Services) 1, Bhag Singh (Services 2, Kirpal Singh (Punjab) 2. Distance: 22 feet and 7-3|4 inches.

SHOT PUT (WOMEN) FINAL): Rennie Thurnbar (Bombay) 1, A. Masanji (Madhya Pradesh) 2, Susamma Thomas (Travancore-Cochin) 3. Distance: 29 feet 3-1|4 inches.

80 METRES HURDLES (WOMEN) FINAL: Mary D'Souza (Bombay) 1, Marie Simues (Bombay) 2, Nilima Ghose (Bengal) 3. Time: 12.7 seconds. (New Record).

THROWING THE HAMMER (MEN) FINAL: L|Nk Nadhi Prasad (Services) 1, Kishan Singh (Pepsu) 2, L|Nk Bipi Ram (Services) 3. Distance: 142 feet 1 inch.

4 X 100 METRES RELAY (MEN) FINAL: Bombay 1, Delhi 2. Madras 3, Pepsu 4. Time: 44.2 seconds.

400 METRES (MEN): FIRST HEAT: Ivan Jacob (Madras) 1, D. Beaty (W. Bengal) 2, Balwant Singh (Pepsu) 3. Time: 50.6 seconds.

SECOND HEAT: L|Nk Appar Singh (Services) 1, Saitan Singh (Delhi) 2, Marimuthu (Madras 3. Time: 50.6 seconds.

200 METRES (WOMEN) FIRST HEAT: Mary D'Souza (Bombay) 1, A. Catchatoor (Bengal) 2, G. Miranda (Travancore-Cochin) 3. Time: 27.4 seconds.

SECOND HEAT: Stephie D'Souza (Bombay) 1, Vijay Laxmi (Travancore-Cochin) 2, Verna Jenkins (Madhya Pradesh) 3. Time: 27.2 seconds.

400 METRES HURDLES (MEN): FIRST HEAT: L|Nk Juginder Singh (Services) 1, Darshan Singh (Punjab) 2, Nagara (Delhi) 3.

SECOND HEAT: Nb|Nk Pritam Singh (Services) 1, Gulzara Singh (Patiala) 2, B. Panikkar (Madras) 3. Time: 56.6 seconds.

4 X 400 METRES RELAY (MEN): FIRST HEAT: Delhi 1, Punjab 2, Bombay 3. Time: 3 29.8 seconds.

SECOND HEAT: Services 1, Pepsu 2, Madras 3. Time: 3 minutes 42 seconds.

U. P. WOMEN BAG CHAMPIONSHIP

National Volleyball Tournament

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 7.

Uttar Pradesh annexed the Ladies National Volleyball Championship beating Madhya Pradesh in the finals today, the scores being 8-15, 15-10, and 15-8.

The thrilling match was keenly contested and though Madhya Pradesh claimed the initial game, Uttar Pradesh rallied round in the following ones to claim the title. The Uttar Pradesh players Meenakshi Chandra, Sabita Banerji, and Sukla Roy, who had played for India in Mosow last year, were mainly responsible for their team's victory.

Delhi and Punjab will meet in the finals for the men's championships tomorrow having eliminated Uttar Pradesh and Travancore-Cochin in the semi-finals today.

The results were Delhi beat Uttar Pradesh 15-12, 15-11, 9-15, and 15-9. Punjab beat Travancore Cochin 15-9, 15-11, 15-5.

In a best of five derision, Delhi met with stubborn opposition from Uttar Pradesh. Though the first two sets were won by Delhi, Uttar Pradesh won the third game after a tough fight. However, the winners established their superiority by claiming the fourth.

In the other semi-finals, Punjab had an easy victory over Travancore-Cochin by defeating the latter in three straight games.

GOLDSTEIN BEATS KABUL CHAMPION

Dara Singh And Roy Heffernan In Main Bout

BOMBAY, Saturday.

JEJI GOLDSTEIN, Bombay's famous wrestler and champion of Palestine was the recipient of many congratulations after his win over Sardar Khan, champion of Kabul, and demonstrated that given sufficient knowledge of the art of this particular sport, even age can triumph over youth.

Conceding nearly a decade of years to his opponent from Pakistan, Goldstein easily got the better of the latter.

The champion Dara Singh was concerned in a drawn fight in the main event of the evening today against Roy Haffernan of Australia in the third day's programme of International Wrestling at the Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium.

Goldstein continuously succeeded in "wriggling" out of the Pakistan grappler's clutches when least expected, and all the might of the latter could not get the local champion down. This fight was as clean as the one between Syed Saif Badshah and Zbisko last Wednesday. At times, Goldstein seemed to be getting the worst of the bargain, but in the end it was the visitor who was the sufferer, and a fall the only one of the bout, in the fourth round against Sardar Khan obtained as a result of body clamp and body press, earned the victory for Goldstein.

In the earlier fight Stanley Andrews, champion of Central Coast of Australia, was finding it difficult to tackle Sundagar Singh, the Malayan and Punjab champion, but the bout ended sensationally in the fourth round when after lifting the Malayan champion and throwing him flat on the mat, on four successive occasions, Andrews knocked Sundagar out flat with his fifth throw. Sundagar Singh, was counted out by referee Allan Pinfold.

DRAWN

Dara Singh, the champion of Malaya (Indian style) found in Roy Heffernan a worthy opponent, and the two who were given the honour of the title bout, were concerned in a drawn six-round bout. Heffernan, who was "Mr. Australia" in 1948, showed enough versatility to trouble Dara Singh. The first five rounds alternated between the two, but the last round saw some action, when both went out for an outright victory. But the two evenly-matched wrestlers failed to arrive at a decision.

Next Wednesday, Sundagar Singh will fight Tiger Holden in the main event, while the Superman of America, Flash Gordon is pitted against Stanley Andrews in the main supporting bout. The opening bout will be between Jeji Goldstein and Hardit Singh, the Sikh champion of Hong Kong.

PAREL HOCKEY

Burmah Shell Wins Trophy On Goal Average

BOMBAY, Saturday.

IN the key match of the Senior Division of the Parel Hockey League between Burmah Shell Sports Club and B.E.S.T. Sports Club the teams shared two points, the game ending in a goalless draw, but the Shell having better goal average claimed the trophy.

Forcing the pace from the start the Tramwaymen worried their opponents throughout the game and Shell despite fighting with their back to the walls very nearly lost but Dame Fortune frowned on the Tramwaymen. For every time they got through the rival defence their attempts at goal somehow frustrated. The Tramwaymen rattled the opponents in the second half but could not translate their superiority in terms of goals.

HIND CYCLES WIN

The Third Division tie between the sectional winners Hind Cycles and Richardson and Cruddas ended in a victory for the former by a solitary goal. The game was well contested and there was little to choose between the two in the matter of the exchanges.

In the Fr. Palacious League, St. Stanislaus High School defeated St. Mary's High School also by a solitary goal to claim the trophy. Reginald D'Mello was the goal-getter.

Professor C. D. Pinto, of Khalsa College, presided and Mrs. Pereira, wife of Dr. Cyril Pereira, President of the Parel Sports Club, gave away the prizes.

TODAY'S SPORT

HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation.

3-00 p.m. Siolim vs. Aldona, (Goan Inter Village); 4-15 p.m. Central Rly vs. State Police; 5-25 p.m. St. Xaviers vs. Bombay City (Senior League).

BROGUE ROYAL FANCIED IN ECLIPSE STAKES

Our Owen Will Make Bold Bid

Bright Chances For Blusheon And Bardsey

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Eclipse Stakes of India, tomorrow's main attraction, may end in a duel between the two best horses in training, Brogue Royal and Our Owen. The former, winner at all his three outings in India is in peak form at the moment and may get better of Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Our Owen. The grey also has set a proud record on the Calcutta course this season where he captured four races including the Nepal Gold Cup and the Queen Elizabeth II Cup and was defeated only once there.

Maharaja of Kashmir's Regal Domain, year's Derby winner, if saddled, will be hard to down in the Colaba Cup.

Blusheon and Bardsey possess outstanding chances in their respective events.

The first race starts at 2-30 p.m.

The following are the probable runners with riders and my selections:—

1ST RACE:—

THE WARDHA PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Truthful (Argade) 9-2, Pace Maker (Pierce) 9-1, Ghazni Day (Damodar) 8-7, The Djin (Duffy) 8-7, Dil-Lagi (Purtusingh) 8-3, Gay Kiss (Kasbekar) 8-3, Lily (Shiba) 7-10, Pramod (Antoo) 7-7.

Pace Maker — Win
Lily — Next best

*

2ND RACE:—

THE ANAND PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.

Panther's Choice (Ghauskhan) 8-12, Aashiq (—) 8-12, Daamini (Kasbekar) 8-9, Rommel (Khade P) 8-12, Bright Steel (Jones H) 8-12, Blusheon (Purtusingh) 8-12, Stealer (—) 8-12, Gold Way (Sibbritt W) 8-12, Indo Persian (Kheem) 8-9.

Blusheon — Win
Stealer — Next best
if absent Daamini

*

3RD RACE:—

THE MATUNGA PLATE—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

Gay Pilot (—) 9-3, Recent Vintage (P Mistry) 9-1, Flying Banner (Medhe G) 8-13, Gipsy Bill (Purtusingh) 8-12, Dominate (Kheemsingh) 8-12, Amarsingh (Kasbekar) 8-10, Rao Padma (Dinkar) 7-7, Para Day (Khade) 8-8, Galloper (Chavan S) 8-5, Lucky Guard (Shiba) 7-13, Game Bid (Sk. Ahmad) 7-11, Gay Duke (Ghauskhan) 7-11.

Amarsingh — Win
Flying Banner — Next best

*

4TH RACE:—

THE WARDHA PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Black Pearl (Kheemsingh) 9-1, Botticelli (M Yusuf) 9-1, Turf Master (Damodar) 8-13, Sandesa (Purtusingh) 8-13, Bachelor Boy (G Chavan) 8-13, Jester King (Kader) 8-13, Gaya (—) 8-9, Marble Arch (Antoo) 8-8, Popo (Khade P) 8-7, Cosmic Rays (—) 8-7, Model Queen (Chavan S) 8-5, God's Gift (—) 8-1, Mirador (Tasi) 8-1.

Black Pearl — Win
if absent Model Queen
Sandesa — Next best

5TH RACE:—

THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA (1953)—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

The Fiddler (Sibbritt) 9-10, Cassadeur (Kheemsingh) 9-3, Our Owen (Gilmore) 9-10, Pellexia (—) 9-0, Bear Dance (Duffy) 9-8, Brogue Royal A Ahmed) 9-3, Wild Chancellor (Mullane) 9-3, Camisole (Whiteside N) 8-7, Implacable (Elkin) 9-3, Lonely Light (Damodar) 9-3, Aawaz (Khade P) 8-5.

Brogue Royal — Win
Our Owen — Next best

6TH RACE:—

THE COLABA CUP—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Zareen (Sibbritt W) 9-4, Arrak (Khamsingh) 9-3, Haseen (Duffy) 9-1, Thunderer (Shiba) 7-7, Hirohito (Khade P) 9-0, Gang Bhup (Packham) 8-3, Regal Domain (Evans) 8-2, Starshell (Harbutt) 8-2, Nea Hellas (—) 8-1, Rana Pratap (—) 8-0, Bay of Treasure (Gilmore) 7-11, Majestic Way (Purtusingh) 8-0, Taslaroon (Chavan S) 7-13, Imroz (Whiteside) 7-8, Maduri (Ganpat S) 7-4, Eastern Jest (Ghauskhan) 7-2.

Regal Domain — Win
if absent Haseen
Zareen — Next best

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7TH RACE:—

THE MANAVADAR PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Bardsey (Kheemsingh) 9-4, Windermere Park (Gilmore) 9-3, Solicitude (Evans) 8-11, Dil-Ki-Bat (Duffy) 8-9, Paper King (Whiteside) 8-4, Kent Lass (Harbutt) 8-2, Rita's Pet (Purtusingh) 7-8.

Bardsey — Win
Windermere Park — Next best
if absent Solicitude

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8TH RACE:—

THE C. JENNINGS PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Arosa (—) 9-5, Incitatus (Gilmore) 9-3, Virvikram (Evans) 8-12, Pick Money (Packham) 8-10, Shandana (Kheemsingh) 8-10, Oases (Chavan S) 8-6, Chocolate Baby (Khade P) 8-5, Carpala (Whiteside N) 8-4, Pessimist (Ayubkhan) 8-3, Whirlaway (Eldin) 8-2, Ballynahinch (Purtusingh) 8-2, Eudora (Harbutt) 7-13, Masked Lady (Cracknell E) 7-8.

Oases — Win
Incitatus — Next best
if absent Eudora

*

CHOICE TREBLE:—

Blusheon
Brogue Royal
Bardsey

*

FLUKES:—

Gang Bhup
Carpala

Tisco Dead

(By Our Racing Correspondent)
BOMBAY, Saturday.

The famous Indian-bred horse, TISCO, fluent winner of the Mathradas Goculdas Cup went a hard gallop over a mile at Mahaluxmi this morning and subsequently dropped dead in the ring.

Hockey Test To Be Held

U. P. AND PUNJAB AGREE

AMRITSAR, Feb. 7 (PTI).

The Hockey Association of the Punjab and the Hockey Association of Uttar Pradesh have agreed to hold a test and two ordinary matches, each in connection with the forthcoming tour of a German Hockey Team.

The Dusseldorf Sports Club is sending out a hockey team to India on a six week's tour towards the end of this month.

Mr. B. L. Gupta, Secretary of the All-India Hockey Federation, said here yesterday that the venues of the test and two ordinary matches in the U.P. would be chosen from Lucknow, Meerut and Kanpur. In the Punjab, the matches would be played at Amritsar, Ferozepore and Ludhiana.

Lusitanians Climb To Third Place

O. C. S. ENTER FINAL OF THIRD DIVISION

(By Our Hockey Correspondent)

Lusitarians .....2, Western Rly 0

BOMBAY, Saturday.

LUSITANIANS "A" climbed to the third berth in the Senior Hockey League table when they accounted for Western Railway "A" by two goals to nil this evening at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground.

The match was not so easy for the winners as the score may indicate, but it was a run of luck that brought out a change in spirit that was maintained throughout the second half and Western Railway well about shared exchanges.

Once again it was a match for the rival defences, while the Lusitanians defence cleared hard and astutely, the Railway did not do likewise. It was good to see the nibbling Lusis attack use their sticks to advantage. Many cross passes flung about dangerously, but the Western Railway defence was tough.

The Railway attack functioned well individually. Kishen and Siddique were impressive, but they failed to get the ball away at the right moment.

Lusis scored in the initial half through Walter D'Souza as a result of a penalty corner and ten minutes before the end Britto raced past the Railway defence from midfield and scored.

The teams were:-

LUSITANIANS: S. Menezes; E. D'Sa, W. D'Souza, Gonsalves, A. Kumar, Carvalho; L. Vaz, J. Vaz. M. Britto. F. Correa. Saxby.

WESTERN RAILWAY:- G Mahomed; Yadelwar, Jadhav; Agre, Rozario, Rodrigues; G. Fernandes, Kishen, Siddique, A. Fernandes, Champaklal.

The Third Division Championship round between Overseas Communications and Central Excise Officers ended in a three goals to nil win for the former, who now await the winners of the other sections, which will be the final round.

J. Vaz, H. Fernandes and E. Vaz were responsible for the winners tally. The score at half time was two-nil.

Still earlier, Tivim beat Guirim by three goals to two in the Inter Village Goan Hockey Tournament.

RANJI TROPHY MATCH

RAJKOT, Feb. 7 (PTI): The cricket match between Saurashtra and Gujerat for the Ranji Trophy (West Zone) will be played on the Rajkot Gymkhana Ground on February 14, 15, 16 and 17.

The match which was originally to be played in the first week of January had to be postponed owing to the unsettled conditions in Rajkot.

FIFTH TEST

BRILLIANT 205 BY NEIL HARVEY

Aussies Pile Up Big Score Against South Africa

MELBOURNE, Feb. 7.

AUSTRALIA, for whom left hander Neil Harvey scored a brilliant 205 claimed a stranglehold on the fifth test against South Africa today with a first innings of 520.

South Africa replied with 43 for one wicket.

Australia, with a lead of two matches to one with one drawn, need only to draw this game to win the rubber.

Harvey and Ian Craig, the youngest Australian test player at seventeen, played the tiring South African bowling to add 148 in 107 minutes for the fourth wicket. Craig batted with skill and assurance for 53 in an impressive debut

HARVEY'S FIRST DOUBLE CENTURY

In making his first double century in a test, Harvey broke a 21-year-old record set by Sir Donald Bradman. This was for the most runs (806) by an Australian in a test series against South Africa. Harvey having now scored 827.

The crowd of 40,000 was kept in a continuous uproar during the glorious stand between Harvey and Craig. Harvey drove with effortless ease and hit 19 fours during his stay of 295 minutes. He gave two chances at 150 and 173.

Harvey's previous best test score was 190, against South Africa in the third test of the present series. He has scored eight centuries in his last ten tests against South Africa.

Craig showed that he was in no way overawed by the occasion, and most of his six boundaries came from beautiful cover drives.

Archer, 19-year-old Queensland all-rounder, also making his first test appearance, stayed 52 minutes without being able to get going. He scored 18.

SCORE BOARD

AUSTRALIA (First Innings)

C. McDonald c. McLean b. Mansell 41; A. R. Morris run out 99; N. Harvey c. Cheetham b. Fuller 205; A. L. Hassett run out 40; I Craig c. Keith b. Fuller 53; Archer c. Waite b. Fuller 18; R. Benaud c. and b. Tayfield 20; D. Ring b. Tayfield 14; G. Langley b Murray 2; W. Johnston c. Endean b. Tayfield 12; G. Noblet (not out) 13;

Extras (three leg byes) 3.

TOTAL 520.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/122, 2/166, 3/269, 4/417, 5/450, 6/459, 7/490 8/493, 9/495.

SOUTH AFRICA (First Innings)

W. R. Endean c. Langley b. Bill Johnston 16, J. B. Waite (not out) 29, J. Watkins (not out) 3

Extras 0.

TOTAL (for one wicket) 48.

West Indies Score 81 For Two Wickets

BRIDGETOWN, Feb. 7 (PTI).

AT lunch today on the first day of the second test against India here West Indies had scored 81 runs for the loss of two wickets.

Stollmeyer, the West Indies captain, won the toss and elected to bat in the second test at Kensington oval here today. Despite showers for the last two days the wicket appeared perfect.

India made a last minute decision to include Mankad in place of Gadkari who will be the twelfth man although the lefthander's hand injury is not completely healed.

The West Indies selectors omitted Miller.

Pairaudeau and Stollmeyer opened the West Indies first innings in a bright sunny weather.

Phadkar bowled a maiden to Pairaudeau but Stollmeyer took eleven runs including two fours in Ramchand's first over. Stollmeyer's first shot was a leg glance that went just wide of Roy's outstretched right hand at short fine leg. He followed this with a lovely cover drive which gave agile Gaekwad no chance. Phadkar bowled accurately aud Pairaudeau made an uppish shot in his third over, the ball going few inches higher over Hazare who was the only slip. Stollmeyer straight drove Ramchand for a four.

The wicket appeared wet on the top and the batsmen had to pat in between overs.

SCORE BOARD

WEST INDIES (First Innings)

Pairaudeau batting	25
Stollmeyer c Mankad b Gupte	32
Worrell lbw Mankad	24
Weekes batting	0
Extras	0
Total (for 2 wkts.)	81

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 52, 2 for 81.

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Phadkar	5	1	10	0
Ramchand	4	1	18	0
Gupte	12	4	23	1
Mankad	10	3	30	1

LATEST SPURTS FROM MAHALUXMI

BY OUR TRACK REPORTER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the spurts noted this morning at Mahaluxmi:—

OUTER TAN—

STARSHELL (Gilmore) impressed when covering three furlongs in 36 1/2 seconds.

INCITATUS (Gangaram) strode well in hand over three furlongs and returned 38 1/2 seconds.

REGAL DOMAIN (RB) was attended by VIRVIKRAM (Evans) when tried over three furlongs. Timing:: 36 1/5 seconds.

HIROHITO (Narsi) held ROMMEL (Khade) when negotiating three furlongs from 9 to 6 in 39 1/2 seconds.

BALLYNAHINCH (Purtu) showed out from HAPPY LAD (Ayub Khan) when out over three furlongs. He returned 36 3/5 seconds.

INDY (Ayubkhan) shaped better than SANDESA (Purtu) when travelling over three furlongs. He recorded 37 seconds.

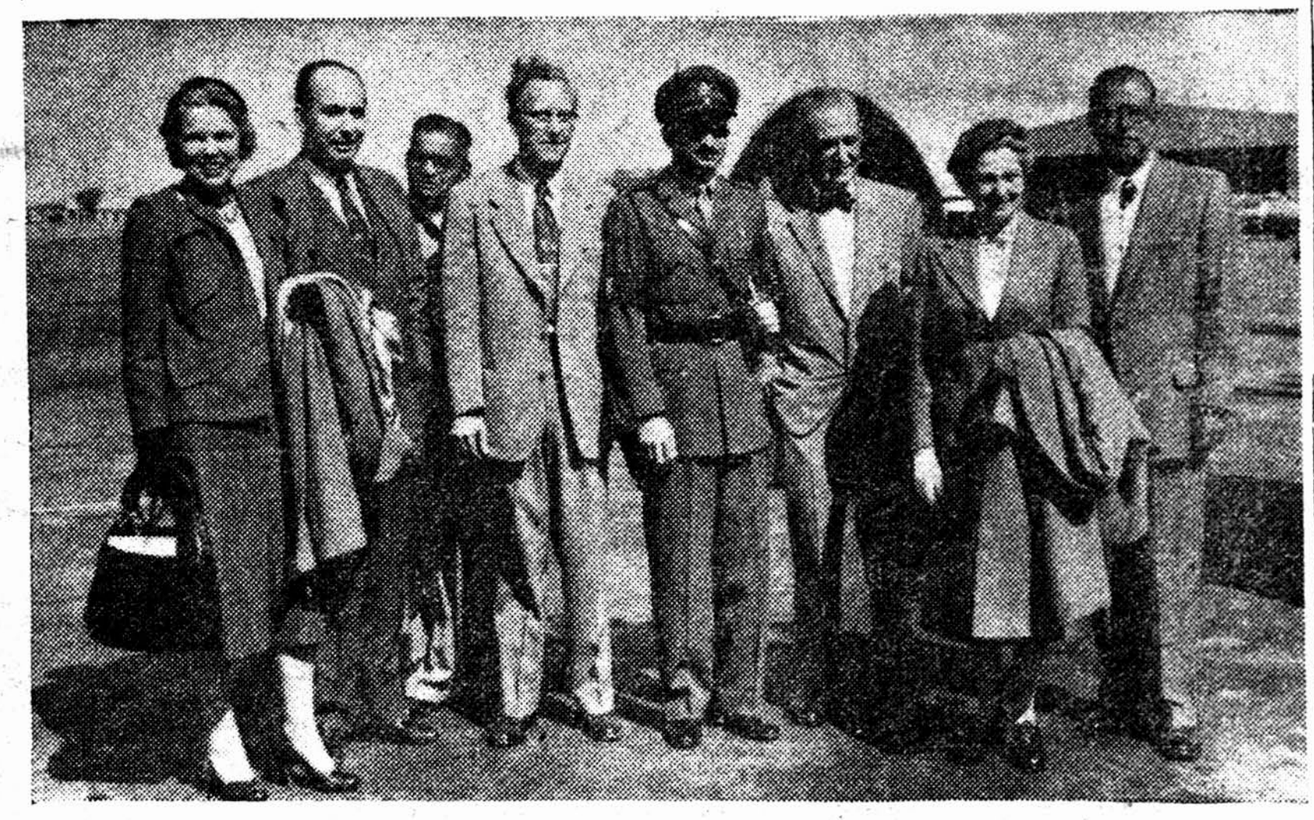
PESSIMIST (Purtu) and FRUIT SALT (Ayubkhan) were placed in close order at the end of a three-furlong spurt. Timing: 38 seconds.

WILD CHANCELLOR (Mullane) cut three furlongs in 36 1/2 seconds. Note him for a future event.

LILY—(Shiba) moved in hand over three furlongs and recorded 38 seconds. Can upset.

VOLUNTARY CUT IN PRIVY PURSE

ARTHUR SULZBERGER IN DELHI



Mr. Arthur Sulberger, President and Publisher of the "New York Times" and Mrs. Sulzberger accompanied by Mr. George Woods and Mrs. Woods arrived in Delhi on February 6. The photograph was taken on their arrival at the Palam airport where they were received among others by Shri O. C. Desai, Secretary, Central Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and the A.D.C. to the President. Mr. Sulzberger is seen third from right. At his left is Ms. Sulzberger. At extreme left are Mr. and Mrs. Woods.

Finance Minister's Call To Rajpramukhs

PRINCELY ORDER TO AID FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

INDORE CITY Feb. 7

FINANCE Minister Mr. Deshmukh is reported to have asked the Rajpramukhs gathered at the recently concluded Conference of Governors and Rajpramukhs to accept voluntarily substantial cuts in their privy purses and allowances, and also to advise their brother princes to do likewise.

The Finance Minister is reported to have launched this move, in view of the not very bright prospects of getting aid from abroad for the implementation of the Five-Year Plan.

He exptcts a saving of Rs. five crores out of this self-imposed cut, which rajpramukhs are reported to have accepted in principle. But they wanted time to discuss its details.

Political circles in Madhya Bharat have welcomed this move of the Government of India and have hopes that Rajpramukh of Gwalior and the Senior Uprajpramukh of Indore will lead twenty other princes in accepting the Government of India's advice in this respect.

Reply To Press Commission Questionnaire

EDITORS' CONFERENCE DISCUSSION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7 (PTI).

THE adjourned meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference was held this morning at 11-00 a.m. at the Constitution Club, New Delhi.

Mr. A. D. Mani, President, explained to the members the details of the scheme which had been drawn up by the Secretary for the construction of a building to house a Press Club and other journalistic organisations in Delhi, says a press note issued by the A.I.N.E.C.

The members went in a detailed discussion of the scheme and the Standing Committee appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Mr. D. R. Mankekar, Mr. Devadas Gandhi, Mr. F. D. Sharma, Mr. Durgadass, Mr K. L. Shridharani and Mr. J.N. Sahni to go into the question of the location of the site and raising of finances and other matters connected with the project. The Sub-Committee was also asked to report to the Standing Committee at its next meeting.

The sub-committee appointed by the Standing Committee to draft replies to the questionnaire issued by the Press Commission met immediately after the conclusion of the meeting of the Standing Committee to discuss replies which are to be sent to the Press Commission.

Friday's Proceedings

The following were present at the meeting on Friday: Mr. Devadas Gandhi (Hindustan Times, New Delhi), Mr. D. R. Mankekar (Times of India, Delhi), Mr. J. Natarajan (Tribune, Ambala), Mr. A. E. Charlton (Statesman, New Delhi), Mr. Durga Das (Hindustan Times, New Delhi), Mr. S. N. Ghosh (Pioneer, Lucknow), Mr. A. K. A. Gupta (Hindusthan Standard, Delhi) Mr. J. N. Sahni (Press News Features, New Delhi), Mr. H. R. Moharray (Samyukta Karnatak, Hubli), Mr. K. R. Malkani (Organiser, Delhi), Mr. J. C. Himkar (Jagriti, Calcutta), Mr. M. S. M. Sharma (Searchlight, Patna), Mr. Jangbahadur Singh (Sher-I-Punjab, Delhi) Mrs. Violet Alva (Forum, Bombay), Mr. Manian Natesan (Indian Review, Madras), Mr. Vishwabandhu Gupta (Tej, Delhi), Mr. Pritam Singh Chahil (Jiwan Preety, Patiala), Mr. Khushtar Girami (Biswin Sadi, Delhi), Dr. K. L. Shridharani (Amrita Bazar Patrika), Mr. P. D. Sharma (Express News), Pt. Ram Gopal (Navabharat Times, Delhi), Mr. C. Sarkar (United Press of India).

REPORT FROM STATES

The Committee reviewed the latest development regarding the press in various states and heard reports from members of the states concerned.

The Committee considered at length the section taken by the Delhi State Government against certain newspapers and recorded the following resolution: 'The Standing Committee of the AINEC regrets to note that the Delhi State Government has taken action against certain newspapers. In the opinion of the Committee, it would be advisable in future for Delhi State Government to consult the Central Press Advisory Committee before taking any action against a newspaper."

Dr. B. V. Keskar met the members of the Standing Committee at noon and there was a free and informal exchange of views between the members and the Minister on the problems affecting the press.

REPLY TO PRESS COMMISSION

The Committee discussed at length the questionnaire circulated by the Press Commission an appointed a sub-Committee of the following members to draft replies to the questionnaire for the consideration of the Standing Committee:- Mr. D. R. Mankekar, Mr. J. N. Sahni, Mr. Devadas Gandhi, Mr. A. E. Charlton, Mr. J. Natarajan, Pandit Ram Gopal, Mr. M. S. M. Sharma, Mr. S. N Ghosh and Mr J C Himkar.

The President announced that he would make other nominations to the sub-Committee later.

The Committee discussed the question of the revival of the Press Advisory system and authorised the President to make the views of the Committee known to the Government.

JAPAN TO GET OKINAWA BACK

TOKYO, Fsb. 7 (Reuter): Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida said today that the United States "was favourably considering "a Japanese request for the return of Okinawa, Binin and other Pacific islands occupied during the war.

He told a Parliamentary Committee that the main issue now was to "adjust" Japan's sovereignty with American military requirements.

U.S. Envoy To Formosa

The Chinese Nationalist Government expects to bee informeo on Monday the name of the new United States Ambassador to Formosa.

Nationalist sources regarded the present American Minister Mr. Karl Rankin as President Eisenhowers' choice.

Rift In Pak Cabinet?

KARACHI, Feb. 6 (PTI): Karachi's morning newspaper 'Dawn' has said today that the Pakistan Central Cabinet has developed cracks.

The 'Dawn' made this statement in an editorial entitled "this guilty leadership".

The editorial opened with the Pakistan Governor-General's recent call to his countrymen to keep united.

Commenting on this the editorial sought to know what precisely had happened that the Governor-General was compelled to make this call.

76 REDS KILLED IN KOREA

SEOUL, Feb. 7 (Reuter): Seventy-six Communist troops were killed or wounded today in clashes with Allied patrols Eighth Army Headquarters reported.

After 48-hour lull in air warfare the Fifth Air Force today shot down two Communist MIG jets.

An attack by the United States battleship 'Missouri' on heavy gun emplacements at Wonsan harbour was followed by a sharp attack by American planes later in the day.

No Jap Troops For Korea

PREMIER YOSHIDA TELLS DIET

TOKYO, Feb. 7 (Reuter): Premier Shigeru Yoshida said here today that public would oppose plans to send Japanese troops to Korea. Premier Yoshida was answering opposition claims that United States Government might make unreasonable rearmament demands of Japan.

Speaking before the Lower House of the Japanese Diet, he said puolic opinion "will not permit implementing the rearmament plan and the dispatch to Korea of Japanese troops even if such demands are made.

Van Fleet And Taylor Form Front

SEOUL, Feb. 7 (Reuter): Retiring Eighth Army Commander General James Van Fleet and his successor General Maxwell Taylor made a swift tour of front line units today.

Later they went by helicopter to the battleship 'Missouri' for conference with Vice-Admiral Joseph Clark, Commander of the United States Seventh Fleet.

General Taylor takes command of the Eighth Army in March.

KIM MADE MARSHAL

TOKYO, Feb. 7 (Reuter): Pyongyang radio, in North Korea, today reported General Kim would be promoted Marshal tomorrow, fifth anniversary of his army.

CHALLENGE TO UN FROM AFRICA

Bunche On Western Nations' Colonialism

CAIRO, Feb. 7 (Reuter): Dr. Ralphe Bunche, head of the United Nations Trusteeship Division after 45 minutes with Premier Neguib yesterday described him as a man "with rare human touch and sense of understanding".

Dr. Bunche and General Neguib had last met during the Palestine War in 1948.

Turning to other topics Dr. Bunche said: "There is a sense of hate at the prospect of another world war which only can start through aggression by some Big Power against another.

"There are attempts by powers to increase colonialism in Africa. A great challenge to the United Nations is shaping up in this African continent".

He added that in the minds of the people of India and Prkistan it would be a test of the attitude of Western world on colonialism and racialism.

DESHMUKH URGES C. A.'S TO UPHOLD BUSINESS MORALITY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7 (PTI).

THE Union Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, today underlined the necessity for "unceasing vigilance" on the part of auditors to ensure scrupulous discharge of their duties without fear or favour in order to curb the malpractices in trade and business.

It was essential he said that the Auditors' profession as a whole should make a determined stand against any kind of fraudulent practices in company accounts.

In a speech after laying the foundation-stone of the building to be erected by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India here today, Mr. Desnmukh said: "The manipulations by which some of the companies are alleged to have defrauded the investing public must inevitably cast a reflection on the work of the chartered accountancy profession, whether they merit it or not, and for the sake of their own fair name, they have to endeavour to raise their tone of business morality, whatever the limitations of their statutory responsibility in the strictly legal sense."

Even within these limitations Mr. Deshmukh added, he had no doubt that much could be done by conscientious auditor to expose dishonest dealings. The institute, he said, would have the government's full support in its endeavours in this direction.

The building for the institute, an autonomous body regulating the profession of accountancy throughout India, is being built on Delhi-Mathura road.

MENON & MRS. PANDIT FOR THE U.N. SESSION

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (PTI): It was confirmed here yesterday that Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit and Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon will again constitute the Indian Delegation to the General Assembly reconvening on February 24.

Kashmir, Danger Spot No. 1

LABOUR MINISTERS CONFER

Shri V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour, Government of India, inaugurating the 10th Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference, in New Delhi, on Friday. Seated at his left are: Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Planning and Irrigation and Power; and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Minister for Railways and Transport.

CEYLON NOT TO BUDGE ON INDIAN ISSUE

Satyagraha Move Deplored

SENANAYAKE CLARIFIES HIS POLICY AT PARTY MEETING

COLOMBO, February 7 (PTI).

PRIME Minister of Ceylon, Mr. Dudley Senanayake declared here today that any action his party would take now or hereafter, on Indian Citizenship issue would be in pursuance of objectives embodied in specific legislation and would not be a departure from them.

He made this policy statement in his presidential address to the fifth annual conference of the governing United National Party.

REPLY TO DELHI?

Mr. Senanayake's statement may be taken as his Government's decision after careful study, of the Government of India's note from New Delhi on December 23 last, on the citizenship question.

In this note, the Government of India had expressed concern at the prospect of Ceylon Indians remaining stateless indefinitely, consequent on Ceylon's policy.

Mr. Senanayake said, "It is unfortunate that a particular political party (meaning Ceylon Indian Congress) on the eve of last general elections sought to bring citizenship issue to the forefront. An ill-advised satyagraha movement was launched with the object of embarrassing the Government party."

The result was, Mr. Senanayake continued, that this issue inevitably became a real and live one during the elections Here our position was that we were able to provide certain conditions for qualification already accepted by the Government.

Those objectives were sought to be embodied in the specific legislation and any action now or hereafter as far as this party was conerned would be in pursuit of those objectives and not a departure from them, Mr. Senanayake stressed.

Mr. Senanayake said it was most unfortunate indeed to see that endeavours were being made to jeopardise good relations that must prevail between India and Ceylon.

I wish to reiterate, Mr. Senanayake added, "here and now that Ceylon as a country is most anxious to be friendly with all nations particularly with India our great neighbour. If both countries were to take a dispassionate view of our mutual problems I am sure there could be no cause for estrangement."

OMINOUS SIGNS

Mr. Senanayake referred to ominous signs looming large arounds the world and said that in fact after the last war a cold war had been waged with increasing heat.

He emphasised the island's peace, tranquility and stability must be preserved by each and every citizen.

Stressing the need for preserving democracy, Mr. Senanayake deprecated an unfortunate tendency in the country to look upon those who differed with stern hatred and contempt.

He urged all to prevent these incipient signs of a totalitarian temper.

Tornado Kills Two Women

HAMMOND (Louisiana), Feb. 7 (Reuter): Two women were killed and several other people were injured by a tornado that ripped through the Hammond area yesterday.

Houses destroyed or unroofed in the storm area numbered 45 including 25 in Hammond.

CHARGE AGAINST CEYLON PREMIER

COLOMBO, Feb. 7 (PTI): The Ceylon Indian congress in a statement today challenged Premier Senanayake's anxiety for good neighbourly relations with India.

The Congress charged the Prime Minister with deliberately neutralising a population in the matter of votes for the sole purpose of securing majority for his party.

There were countries where people had been compelled to vote in a particular way, but they did not neutralise them by taking away their right of vote, the congress said.

Indian Chamber To Send Deputation

COLOMBO, Feb. 7 PTI): The Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon will send a deputation to Premier Dudley Senanayake on Monday to present a memorandum on the Government's bill now before Parliament to amend the emigrants and immigrants law.

The bill seeks to narrow down the provisions for grant of resdent permits to Indians here.

BUNCHE'S SURVEY OF ASIAN ISSUES

Police Use Tear Gas On Jammu Demonstrators

TEL AVIV, Feb. 7 (Reuter).

DR. RALPH Bunche, Director of the United Nations Trustee Department, told reporters here today the Kashmir dispute is the most serious potential trouble spot in the world.

Dr. Bunche, who is on his way to New York from India, and Pakistan said "The conflict at Kashmir would mean repercussions throughout the Muslim world. One should also remember that Pakistan borders on the Soviet Union". "One cannot hope to localise it" he added.

Dr. Bunche, who was formerly acting as Palestine mediator, arrived here today for a three-day private visit at the invitation of the Israeli Government.

He told reporters that Asian leaders rate their urgent problems in the following order of importance: the Kashmir problem, the twin problems of racialism and colonialism in Africa, Korea and China's admission to the United Nations.

REFUGEE PROBLEM

Dr. Bunche drew a parallel between the refugee problem in India and Pakistan and the problem of the Palestine refugees. "I did not expect at the time that four years after the signing of the armistice agreement between Israell and the Arab States, there would still be such a great deal of human suffering for the refugees".

Dr. Bunche, who mediated in the armistice agreements between Israel and the Arab States in 1949, said a solution of the refugee problem in the Middle East was top priority. He thought that "there are no real problems preventing peace between Israel and her Arab neighbours".

Tear Gas On Demonstrators

JAMMU, Feb. 7 (PTI): Police used tear gas this evening to disperse a Praja Parishad procession on the Indo-Kashmir border. Nearly 500 demonstrators had assembled from nearby villages at the Custom check post at Lakhanpore, to ask travellers not to pay customs duty in response to the no tax campaign of the Praja Parishad. The police threw ten shells and the mob was dispersed. Armed police were posted on Lakhanpore road where section fifty of the State Defence Rules has been promulgated.

PARISHAD OFFICIAL ARRESTED IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Feb. 7 (PTI): Mr. Ramnoth Balgotra, Advocate and Publicity Secretary of the Jammu Praja Parishad, who arrived here on February 5, was taken into custody by the police last night.

Police also seized some literature in his possession.

The arrest, it is learnt, was made on instructions from Jammu Police.

Mr. M. V. Ganapathi, Advocate, moved for bail on behalf of Mr. Balgotra before the Police Commissioner today. The Commissioner refused bail pending further instructions from the Jammu Police and remanded him to custody.

JAN SANGH AND MAHASABHA LEADERS CONFER

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7 (PTI): Leaders of the Bharatiya Jan Sangh and the Hindu Mahasabha held joint informal discussions here today on the Praja Parishad agitation in Jammu and the arrests of the workers of the parties in the Punjab yesterday.

Meeting separately later, the executives of the two parties set up a high-power five-man committee to continue the joint talks.

The Executives of both the Parties will continue their meetings tomorrow.

KASHMIR TALKS IN GENEVA

GENEVA, Feb. 7 (Reuter): The Kashmir talks which began here last Wednesday, were suspended today over the weekend.

It is not yet known whether the plenary talks will be resumed on Monday or whether Dr. Frank Graham, United Nations Kashmir Mediator, will continue his separate talks with the Indian and Pakistani delegations.

On Thursday, Dr. Graham saw Mr. Girja Shankar Bajpai, leader of the Indian Delegation, privately and on Friday morning received Sir Mohommed Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan Foreign Minister.

It is understood that Dr. Graham will study the results of his separate conversations over the weekend.

WANCHOO SUBMITS REPORT

NEW DELHI, Feb. (UPI): The expert report made by Mr. Justice Wanchoo on the formation of a separate Andhra State was submitted by him to the Central Government today. Mr. Wanchoo met the Home Minister, Dr. Kailash Nath Katju today and had one hour's discussion. He is expected to meet the Prime Minister tomorrow.

Tragic End Of Yogi's "Bhoogarbha Samadhi"

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7 (PTI).

A 56-year-old Yogi, Shri Narayan Acharya, who entered a pit in 'Samadhi' nine days ago died here today.

Thousands of Delhi's citizens watched the disciples of the "Yogi" uncover the pit which had been sealed airtight with wooden planks and a layer of sand.

Since morning police armed with lathis had a difficult time in controlling people who stampeded to get a glimpse of the Yogi, whose body was inert in a sitting posture at Rajghat on the banks of the Jumna.

The police surgeon examined the Yogi in the afternoon and pronounced that he had died twelve to 24 hours before.

One of the disciples who had entered the pit in the morning to remove the Yogi on the last day of his 'Samadhi' said that he was alive then. The Yogi, the disciple added, told him that he was tired of his life and was seeking 'Moksha' or salvation.

A note written in English was the only thing found in the pit The note said that he was undertaking the nine-day "Bhoogarbha Samadhi" to create international peace and promote national prosperity.

The Yogi, who is from Dharwar district of Bombay, has been mediating at Rajghat since November.

He also claimed to have performed 'Bhoogharbha Samadhi' of 24-hour duration twice in 1949.

As devout women were singing "Bhajans", the body of the Sadhu was lifted in the sitting posture and removed in a police van for cremation.

M.N. Roy For US

BOMBAY, Feb. 7 (UPI): Mr. M. N. Roy, the leader of the Radical Humanist Movements is likely to leave for the United States next April for medical treatment. The fact was disclosed at a select meeting of his friends and co-workers held in Bombay on Friday evening on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

PRESENT NEWS WITHOUT FEAR OR FAVOUR

Bharatan's Call To Indian Journalists

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. A. S. BHARATAN, General Manager of the Press Trust of India, today stressed the necessity of presenting news objectively "without fear or favour."

Mr. Bharatan was speaking on journalism at a meeting under the joint auspices of the Horniman College of Journalism and the Mysore Association, here.

The function of a journalist, he said, was "to dig out correct information and to place it before the public objectively so that they may be rightly informed."

"If you colour news and mix views with news, you would be doing the greatest disservice to the public," he added.

NEW DANGER

Mr. Bharatan warned all against the danger of suppressing news "which is being practised all over the world." "We must, as journalists, guard against this new danger in India."

"We must place the facts, all the facts, leaving it to the public to judge them," Mr. Bharatan added.

Mr. Bharatan said the quality which distinguished a journalist from members of other professions was "preparedness to face any situation and preparedness to work under any conditions."

The journalist, he said, must be prepared to face "any amount of privations, any amount of difficulties." He must be an "endless reservoir of tact, resourcefulness, courage, determination, and above all, character."

He said the journalist must be a jack of all trades, knowing something of everything. At the same time he should have deep knowledge of the fundamentals of such subjects as geography, economics, history, politics and science

Mr. Bharatan regretted that a large percentage of journalists in India entered this profession "not by design, but by accident." In many cases people had taken to it as the "last resort."

Urging upon journalists to put in hard work in pursuit of news, Mr. Bharatan said "news is like a lady love. It has to be coaxed and cajoled to come to you."

Mr. Bharatan regretted that with the development of modern equipment and machinery, the scope for individual enterprise and initiative in news-getting was being narrowed down. There was a tendency today on the part of newsmen to depend solely on "set official handouts," he added.

Referring to the complaint that there was "an over-dose of politics in Indian journalism," Mr. Bharatan said politics and economics were very vital subjects for this country.

Replying to a question, he said the standard of journalism in India had attained a high pitch of efficiency in respect of display as well as technique. The financial resources of the Indian Press were, however, very limited, though "it has great potential possibilities."

MERGER WITH BOMBAY DEMANDED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7 (UPI): A deputation of Aurangabad marchers led by Shri B. S. Mahadev Singh met the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad today and presented a memorandum demanding merger of the talukas of Kallad, Sillod and Bhokardan in the district of Aurangabad in Hyderabad with the Bombay State.

The deputation will meet the Prime Minister tomorrow and present him a copy of the memorandum.

Over sixty persons marched to Delhi in lorries from these talukas to present their memorandum to the President and the Prime Minister.

Merger Of Unions

MYSORE: The Mysore, M.S.M. and South Indian Railway Unions today merged in the Southern Railway Employees' Union. Mr. S. Guruswamy, the General Secretary of All India Railway Men's Federation, was elected President of the new union.

The Detenus In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday: A Bombay Government spokesman stated today that 185 of the 193 detenus in Bombay State "were goondas detained for activities prejudicial to the maintenance of public order." 159 of them belonged to the city of Bombay, while 26 belonged to the mofussil.

The figure of 193 was the figure as recorded on December 31, 1952.

The remaining eight of the 193, the spokesman said, comprised one Communist from Bombay, and one from Thana district three Kisan workers from Broach district, one Socialist from Bombay and one from South Satara district.

N. D. A. Joint Services Wing

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

An examination for selection of candidates for admission to the Joint Services Wing of the National Defence Academy for the course commencing in January 1954 will be held at selected centres by the Union Public Service Commission sometime in June 1953. The exact dates will be announced later.

Candidates must have passed the Matriculation or equivalent examination. Applications from candidates who have appeared or intend to appear at any such examination will also be entertained provided they furnish, before the commencement of the course, proof of having passed the examination. Students of public schools who are due to appear at the Cambridge School Certificate Examination in December 1953, may also apply.

Candidates must be between 15 and 17½ years of age for the Army and the Air Force, and between 15 and 17 years of age for the Navy on 1st January 1954.

Application forms and other particulars can be obtained from the nearest Recruiting Office or Military Sub Area Headquarters. Application forms can also be had from the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House, New Delhi.

The last date for the receipt of completed applications by the Commission is 4th April 1953 for candidates in India and 18th April 1953 for those abroad.

Candidates who qualify at the written examination will be required to appear before a Services Selection Board. Those finally selected will join the Academy in January 1954.

ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING IN BURMA

RANGOON, Feb. 7 (PTI).

A Burmese Opposition Party today demanded the closing down of the American Embassy in Rangoon because, it said, the United States Government had been "encouraging Chinese Nationalists, who are obviously undermining the sovereignty of Burma committing acts of aggression within her territory".

KATHMANDU: The Government of Nepal have halved the railway fare for the Shivratri pilgrims on the traditional land route from the Indian border town of Raxaul to the Nepalese capital.

TASK OF SOIL CONSERVATION

Khosla On Role Of Planning Commission

NEW DELHI, Feb 7.

Mr. A. N. Khosla, Additional Secretary of the Union Ministry of Irrigation and Power and Chairman of the Central Water and Power Commission, said here today that full cooperation and collaboration should be sought from experts in forestry, agriculture and industry in the engineering treatment of any scheme of soil conservation.

Mr. Khosla was presiding over the Engineering Section of the Soil Conservation Society of India now in session here. The various aspects of the problem, he said, must be dealt with in proper co-ordination and thus form the basis for an integrated plan.

Mr. Khosla said that while note had been taken of the soil problem in the various valley projects now under construction, he felt that the attention paid to it had not been commensurate with its importance. "This is partly due to lack of funds and personnel and other factors but also due to a lack of proper appreciation of the problem itself. The efforts of the Planning Commission in this direction, particularly in respect of inter-state rivers and river valleys, will, I am sure provide the necessary corrective" he said.

HOW TO TACKLE IT

Mr. M. D. Chaturvedi, Inspector-General of Forests of the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture, presiding over the Forestry Section of the Society said the best method of tackling the problem was for the centre to organise closely-knitted demonstration centres throughout the land. "As an earnest of their cooperation in the matter, the States should be asked to contribute 50 per cent of the total cost involved in the establishment of these centres", he said.

HIGH-YIELDING SWEET POTATO

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Experiments conducted by the State Department of Agriculture at Niphad, in Bombay State, have shown that B 4004, a variety of sweet potato, gives a very high yield when compared to other varieties. B 4004 produced 12,292 lbs. of tubers per acre, which works out to 120.4 per cent more yield than the local variety.

In a recent Press Note B 4004 was inadvertantly described as potato.

B 4004 is white-skinned and has less vegetative growth, and as such offers the additional advantage of considerably reducing the labour involved in turning the vines. The variety also contains more sugar than the average variety and on cooking gives a soft and non-fibrous pulp.

29 Industrial Disputes Settled

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Twenty-nine industrial disputes between employers and workers were amicably settled through the intervention of Conciliators and Conciliation Officers in Bombay State, During December last, both under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, and outside it, while in 39 cases no settlement could be brought about between the parties.

In 39 other cases, the parties did not pursue the demands.

Conciliation proceedings in seven cases were discontinued as in six cases the unions concerned referred the disputes to the arbitration of the Industrial Court and in one case the parties agreed to submit the dispute to arbitration.

Out of the 176 disputes that came up for conciliation under the B.I.R. Act, during the month 139 were from the cotton textile industry. 28 from the silk textile industry, five from the woollen textile indutry, two from the transport industry and one each from textile processing and the electricity industries.

Forty-nine disputes occurred in Bombay, 20 in Ahmedabad, 17 in Baroda, 14 in Petlad and the remaining 76 in other centres of the State.

SECRET OF "NEW LIFE"

Don't Think In Terms Of Bullock Carts, Says Munshi

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Governor of Uttar Pradesh expressed here the view today that the educational system of the country was outdated and failed to serve the growing needs of the people. He was inaugurating the newly-formed "Young Men's Association" the aim of which is to remove racial, communal and provincial prejudices and to breathe a "new life" into the people of the country.

Mr. Munshi said that the secret of this "new life" was education, both physical and intellectual. He added that mere mental education was individualistic in character and they could build nothing with its help unless they worked as a team.

The Governor of Uttar Pradesh said that after fifty years of experience he had come to the conclusion that the present educational system of the country had failed. The trouble with them was, he added, that though they were now living in an age of television and jet planes they still continued to think in terms of bullock carts.

P.W.D. And Dehgam Taluka

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dehgam Taluka of Ahmedabad District has been transferred from the jurisdiction of Sabarkantha Division to that of Ahmedabad Division for the administrative purposes of the Public Works Department, states a press note issued by the Director of Publicity, Government of India

Bombs Explode & Injure Three

KOTHAGUDIEM, Feb. 7 (PTI): Three persons were injured one of them seriously when a few country-made bombs exploded here today.

The bombs were being carried by some villagers for killing wild animals.

Bomber Crashes: Crew Bale Out

LONDON, Feb. 7 (Reuter): One of the worlds' largest bombers an American B-36 crashed at Lacock in Wiltshire today after its crew of fifteen had safely baled out.

BRITAIN'S AIR MARSHAL IN COLOMBO

COLOMBO, Feb. 7 (PTI): Britain's Air Marshal Sir Alfred Sanderson, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Air Force in the Far East and Lady Sanderson arrived in Ceylon last evening by R.A.F. Transport Command aircraft.

PAKISTAN DENIES

KARACHI, Feb. 7 (PTI): Pakistan officials today described as "completely false" a West Pakistan press report that the Pakistan Government were considering the feasibility of exchanging Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan with Kasim Razvi.

Cairo Military Mission To Pak

CAIRO, Feb. 7 (Reuter): An Egyptian Military Mission to Pakistan, headed by General Mohamed Ibrahim, Egypt's Chief of Air Staff, left Cairo for Karachi by air today.

Naga Leader Arrested

RANGOON, Feb. 7 (PTI): Burmese Governments sources said here today that they have arrested the Indian Naga leader Z. Phizo, who had illegally crossed into Burma last year. He is detained in a prison in Homalin in Upper Burma bordeirng India.

DUESSELDORF: The six-million strong German Trade Union Federation denounced the dissolution of the Saar Miners' Union as "a serious violation of basic Trade Union rights." The Saar Government ordered the Union's dissolution earlier this week.

TRAGEDY OF FLOOD HAVOC

THE HAGUE, Feb. 7 (Reuter): Holland, though mourning at least 1,372 dead in the flood disaster and with rescue and relief work still going on, was today turning to reclamation and reconstruction.

Workers reported a shortage of stones, needed to plug breaches. At least, one village prepared to dynamite its church to get stone.

The United States army planes are flying in rock from Germany. About 80,000 people had been evacuated by today.

At least, 150 dykes were broken by the devastating floods, which covered one-tenth of Holland's farmland.

IN BRITAIN

Nearly ten thousand troops were working along the east coast building new sand-bag defences.

Extra vans were rushed to London railway stations to clear parcels of gifts for the flood areas. At one London station parcels were piled ten feet high.

Madras Prepares

MADRAS, Feb. 7 (PTI): Preparatory work for the separation of official records and personnel arising from the proposed formation of Andhra State is under way at the Madras Secretariat, it was understood today.

An official spokesman said today that the separation wing of the Chief Secretariat was awaiting the decision of the Government of India on Mr. Justice Wanchoo's report and also detailed instructions on matters relating to actual separation. Necessary steps would be taken thereafter he added.

In Aid Of S.I.W.S. School Building Fund

The students of South Indian Welfare Society's school put on a variety entertainment on Saturday at Podar College Hall at Matunga in aid of the school building fund. "The Modern Daughter-in-law" and "Andal" in Tamil, "Samudra Gupta" in Hindi, "A scene in Malayalam" and 'A scene from Macbeth" in English formed the highlights of the show. From tiny tots to senior students participated and showed remarkable histrionic talents. The dress designs for "Kolattam", Garba and "Andal" were remarkable for the fine match of colours in choreographic groupings.

Principal Saraswati complimented the students on their able performance and also the teachers who trained them. Mr K. S. Ramachandra Iyer announced that Rs. 4500 had been realised by the show and called upon parents to help the school to have its own building

Stop Press

NO TRANSFER TO CAIRO

TEHERAN, Feb. 7 (UPA): The United States State Department has denied in a cable to Ambassador Loy Henderson reports he was to be transferred to Cairo, an American Embassy spokesman said today.

BURMA PLAN FOR NAGAS

RANGOON, Feb. 7 (PTI): Burmese Government have drawn up a five-year development plan for the headhunting Nagas inhabiting the country's northwest wilds, which may set at rest the movement for separate Naga State.

WEST INDIES SCORE

BRIDGETOWN, Feb. 7 (PTI): West Indies had scored 173, runs for the loss of four wickets in their first innings at tea on the first day of the second test against India here today.

NARENDRA NATH WINS SINGLES TITLE

Heads For Triple Crown Of National Hard Court Tennis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TOP-SEEDED Narendra Nath, India's number one, found in young Krishnan no match, and won the All-India Hard Court Tennis title this evening in three straight sets. Already in the finals of the other two events, Narendra Nath stands a fine chance of rounding off the tournament with the coveted triple crown.

Krishnan, who had played magnificently last evening against Vasant found Narendra Nath play quite a different game from which Vasant put forth yesterday. Narendra Nath came repeatedly to the net, to smother all attempts of the Indian tennis prodigy to take advantage of his passing shots, and deep drives. The Indian champion intercepted almost all strokes at the net. The failure of Krishnan to come to the net was obviously his main disadvantage against Narendra Nath. The latter's short and angular drives found the youngster hopelessly handicapped. Although Krishnan extended Narendra Nath in the first two games, executing some excellent ground strokes, the older player appeared to be toying with his younger opponent, as was clearly proved by the manner in which he won the third set at 6-0.

Miss Laxmi Merchant, who is the holder of the Western India women's doubles title in partnership with Miss Doris Hart of U.S.A., retained it this evening, but with her old partner Miss Laura Woodbridge, beating Mrs. Leela Dayal and Mrs. Veera Abdulla in two straight sets.

Mrs. Dayal and Krishnan extended Miss Laxmi Merchant and Vasant in the semifinal of the mixed doubles in the concluding match of the evening. The steadiness of the winners told in the end, and they made fewer errors than their opponents to win by 6-1, 4-6, 6-3 to qualify for the final where they meet Narendra Nath and Mrs. Roberts tomorrow.

The results were:—

Men's Singles Final

Narendra Nath beat R. Krishnan 6-4, 7-5, 6-0.

Women's Doubles Final

Miss Laura Woodbridge and Miss Laxmi Merchant beat Mrs. Leela Dayal and Mrs. Veera Abdulla 6-4, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles Semi-Final

Miss Laxmi Merchant and G. Vasant beat Mrs. Leela Dayal and R. Krishnan 6-1, 4-6, 6-3.

PROGRAMME FOR SUNDAY

Morning—

Court No. 2:— 8-00 a.m. R. Krishnan and R. Srinivasan vs. A. Quadri and Niazul Latif (Final).

Centre Court:— 3-30 p.m. Narendra Nath and G. Vasant vs. M. V. Bobbjee and Vishnu Mohan (Final). Followed by: Narendra Nath and Mrs. J. Roberts vs. G. Vasant and Miss L. Merchant (Final).

Court No. 3:— 3-30 p.m. Mrs. L. Dayal vs. Miss L. Woodbridge (Final) Followed by: R. Krishnan vs. A. Quadri (Juniors' Final).

Admission To Colleges

POONA UNIVERSITY TO AMEND STATUTE

POONA, Feb. 7 (PTI): The Executive Council of the University of Poona at its meeting held today approved the recommendation made by the Academic Council to amend the statute regarding the admission to colleges of students who pass the secondary school examination.

The Academic Council had suggested that any student who passed the S. S. C. Examination in any of the seven subjects with at least forty-five per cent of total marks should be entitled for admission to a college.

The Executive Council also gave its permission to the Karnatak Liberal Education Society of Belgaum to open a new college upto Intermediate Classes in Sholapur.

Elections to the deans of faculties of the University were held today and the following persons were declared elected for the ensuing year:

Faculty of Arts: Principal R. D. Karmarkar.

Faculty of Mental Moral and Social Sciences: Prof. D. V. Potdar.

Faculty of Science: Prof. B. V. Bhide of the S. P. College, Poona.

Faculty of Medicine: Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, Cancer Expert, Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay.

Faculty of Engineering: Principal G. V. Vartak, Principal, Engineering College, Sangli.

Faculty of Agriculture: Dr. G. A. Dalji, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay and

Faculty of Law: Prof. R. R Phadke.

Aga Khan Hockey Dates

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament will begin here on March 25 and close on April 15, it was learned here today.

According to the organisers of the tourney, the Bombay Gymkhana, provision has been made for ten outstation teams and twenty local sides.

Invitations have been sent to state associations all over the country for their nominations. Replies are awaited from the main centres of Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Uttar Pradesh.

The Tournament Secretary in charge of the contest stated that two Pakistan sides, the Pak independents and the Spartans, Lahore had conveyed their willingness to play.

Invitations have also been extended to the Punjab Police, the Hindustan Aircraft and the United Services.

SELECTION BODY FOR A.I. WOMEN'S HOCKEY

NAGPUR, Feb. 7.

The All-India Women's Hockey Association, at its annual meeting here today, appointed a five-member committee to select the Indian Team to participate in the International Women's Hockey Tournament to be held in England in autumn this year.

The committee, consisting of Mrs. E. Ricketts (Bengal), Mrs Pastakia (Bombay), Mr. C. L. Sondhi (Punjab), Mr. Eustachius and Miss A. Cama (Nagpur), They will watch the All-India Women's National Hockey championship to be held in Bombay from April 18, before selecting the team the committee will also appoint a coach for the training to the touring team.

Mrs. Pastakia (Bombay) was appointed Manager of the team which is due leave for U.K. in August or early in September.

Alleged Terrorist Arrested

HYDERABAD, Feb. 7 (PTI): Gattapalli Murli described as an underground terrorist and wanted in connection with a number of murder cases, was arrested at Dubbapalli village, near Karimnagar on February 3, it was officially stated here today.

Murli, it was stated, escaped from Sanga Reddy Jail in 1949 and was a terror in the villages of Karimnagar district.

PLIGHT OF DISGUISED POLICEMEN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three Bombay Police Officers who kept a vigil at the hiding place of two suspects in a recent murder case at DeLisle Road, last night got into serious trouble when they arrested the wanted persons because passersby seeing them disguised as driver, milkman and a coolie could not believe that they were legitimate members of the police force.

On January 26 night a murder was committed in Dongri area. The assailants made good their escape leaving no clue. The case was being investigated by the Dongri police with the co-operation of the Detection Crime Branch, C.I.D.

Following information which the police had received earlier in the day, Supdt. Manglorkar, Inspector Framroz, Deputy Inspector Mogul and a few selected constables of the Dongri Police disguised themselves and kept a watch near Irani Building at Delisle Road where the alleged culprits were hiding.

At about 8-30 in the night the alleged suspects, Moses Hanok and Moses Joseph came out of the building when the police officers pounced upon them and took them into custody.

Some passersby who by this time collected on the spot thinking that the two young men (suspects) were being molested by some "mavalies" went to their help and in doing so had a scuffle with their captors. The crowd was more than a match for the police. The policemen who by now were overpowered by the angry crowd implored of them to leave them free to deal with the murder suspects and disclosed their identity.

Business Man In Trouble

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Special Police Establishment of the Government of India in Bombay, yesterday arrested a city businessman who is alleged to have cheated the Controller of Imports by furnishing bogus name and address of the firms in whose name he applied for a licence.

The police told the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. K. J. Khambatta before whom Haridas K. C. alias H. K. Chandan, the arrested businessman was produced today, that he applied for a licence to import Chinese Blue and other goods valued at Rs. one lakh from U. K. and with the application submitted bogus bill of entry to show that he was an importer. He is also stated to have given a bogus name and address of the firm in whose name the goods were to be imported.

He was remanded to custody pending investigation.

Worker Fatally Stabbed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shital Pardeshi, an industrial worker was stabbed to death by some unidentified persons near the China Mills late last night. It is stated that after his duty in the mill when Pardeshi was returning home some persons waylaid and stabbed him with knife.

LUCKY PUNTERS COLLECT RICH TREBLE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7 (PTI): Rank outsider Romantic Prince, winning the Tamluk Plate, the first leg of the treble, helped largely three lucky punters to collect a rich daily treble dividend of Rs 23,407-8 each, the highest of this cold weather season.

Romantic Prince, whose closing price was 20-1, also paid the highest tote dividend of the season Rs. 186 on a five rupees unit. The second and third leg of the treble were won by 4-1 Fil De Fer and 7-1 Pearl River.

BOMBAY, Feb. 7 (UPI): Shri M. Visveshwarayya has been unanimously re-elected as President of the All-India Manufacturers' organisation for the year 1953 and he will preside over the 13th annual conference of the organisation to be held at Nagpur on 14th and 15th March.

T.W.A. CONSTELLATION ON INAUGURAL FLIGHT

Exchange Of Greetings Between India And Ceylon

BOMBAY, Saturday.

CARRYING the fraternal greetings of Mr. Ganpatishankar N. Desai, Mayor of Bombay, to Mr. C. T. Grero, Mayor of Colombo, the T.W.A., luxury Constellation which arrived in Bombay on Thursday on its inaugural New York-Ceylon flight completed the last leg of its journey when it landed at Colombo airport at sunrise on Friday. The Mayor of Colombo was present at the aerodrome to receive the plane.

The Constellation left Bombay at 2 a.m. on Thursday-Friday night with representatives of Travel Agencies, a party of Bombay pressmen and T.W.A., executives. Mr. W. Benson, City Traffic Manager of the T.W.A. and Mrs. Rose Benson, his wife, the well-known former Indian film star were the hosts at an informal party given on the occasion at their Malabar Hill residence prior to the departure of the plane to Colombo.

GALA PARTY

Mr. N. C. Thompson, District Sales Manager in India and other high T.W.A. executives were already in Colombo to make arrangements in connection with the inaugural flight.

To celebrate the occasion, the T.W.A. threw a gala cocktail party and gave a buffet lunch at Ceylon's leading hotel the Galle Face Hotel Colombo on Friday at which the elite of Colombo were present. Mr. Richard Gotabaga Senanayake Minister for Commerce and Tourism, Ceylon, who attended the buffet lunch told this paper that the New York-Ceylon service of the TWA which operated via Bombay would provide a greater opportunity for Indian to visit Ceylon and for the Ceylonese to go to India.

INDO-CEYLON LINKS

In a special message to the people of India the Commerce Minister who is a cousin of the Prime Minister of Ceylon Mr. Dudley Senanayake said: "We Ceylonese have always felt that Indians are our brothers, we are of the same stock and are like two members of one family. Our cultural links go back to two thousand years. Any difference of opinion between the two countries (India and Ceylon) lies in the fact as to how many Indian nationals can be absorbed as nationals of our country (Ceylon)".

FILLIP TO TOURIST TRAFFIC

Mr. Annesley D'Silva, former Ceylon Trade Commissioner in Bombay and at present Director of Tourism to the Government of Ceylon told this paper that the new T.W.A. service would give a fillip to the tourist traffic between India and Ceylon and would therefore, prove an advantage to both the countries.

The Constellation returned to Bombay on Friday night and proceeded on its flight to New York via Cairo and Rome.

HYDERABAD CABINET TALKS

HYDERABAD, Feb. 7 (PTI): The Congress Legislature Party met again for four hours this evening under the Presidentship of Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao and further discussed its sub-Committee's report for strengthening the party, the Cabinet and administration.

Mr. Gopal Rao Ekbote, one of the members of the sub-Committee is understood to have explained the various suggestions of the sub-Committee including the one for a reduced Cabinet of seven or nine with four Deputy Ministers and three Parliamentary Secretaries.

The leader of the Party, Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, is understood to have replied to the points made by various speakers.

AID TO ASIAN COUNTRIES

Karmarkar Raises 5-Year Plan Issue At ECAFE

BANDUNG (Indonesia) Feb. 7 (Reuter): Mr. Merrill Gay, Chief American delegate, promised the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) today that the development of underdeveloped countries would continue to be an important part of United States foreign policy.

Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, India's Minister for Commerce said speeding up economic development was the most important task before all E.C.A.F.E. countries. But it needed a much higher level of investment than was now taking place.

Much could be done by outside help, particularly in the early stages of development.

Mr. Karmarkar said that special efforts must also be made towards the supply of capital goods and essential materials.

India's five-year plan calling for expenditure of almost 21,000 million rupees in the period ending 1956 had been generally well received at home and abroad.

His country hoped that the plan would indirectly contribute to economic betterment of the ECAFE region.

The British Delegate told the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East today that a big economic difficulty in the area was not underspending, but over-spending.

Mr. S. S. Nemtchina, Chief Soviet Delegate, alleged that ECAFE, under United States pressure, was not implementing the development of ECAFE countries.

More Tagavi For Sholapur

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 7 (PTI): An additional tagavi allotment of about Rs. three lakhs forty thousand was made to this District recently, it was learned authoritatively here.

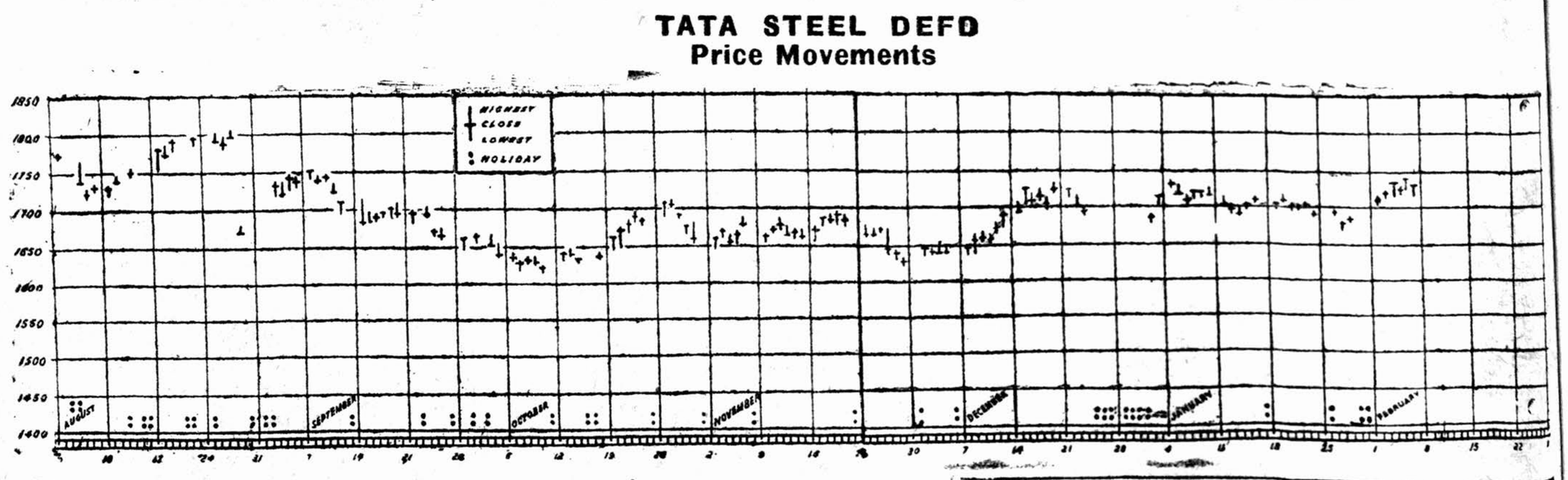
With this, the total tagavi allotted to the district was about Rs. 25 lakhs. Of this about Rs. 20 lakhs have so far been disbursed to people as tagavi for all purposes except construction of new wells.

It was also learnt that all requests for "fodder tagavi" had been complied with.

DHAHANUKAR TO TOUR FAMINE AREAS

BOMBAY, Saturday. Mr S. M. Dhahanukar, MLC, Joint Honorary Secretary of the Bombay State Famine Relief Committee will be touring the famine-stricken areas of Ahmednagar District from Saturday February 7.

He will accompany Mrs. Durgabai Deshmukh, member of the Planning Commission who will visit Visapur Parner, Belvandi and Shrigonda Talukas.



TATA STEEL SHARES DECLINE

Increased Selling In Textile Section

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was quiet today and there was increased selling in the textile section on rumours of Corporation Tax and duty. Steel shares were quietly steady with limited business and the undertone of the market was quiet but steady.

At the opening Tata Steel Defd. shares were quoted at Rs. 1723-12 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1742-8. There was scattered selling and Defds. declined at Rs. 1721-4 but steadied at Rs. 1723-12. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 304 and gained one point at Rs. 305. Indian Iron shares were done at Rs. 24-10.

There was increased liquidation in cotton mill shares. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 370 against yesterday's close at Rs. 371-4 and declined at Rs. 366-4. Kohinoor Mill shares opened at Rs. 283 and declined at Rs. 280. Svadeshi Mill shares opened at Rs. 239 and declined at Rs. 236-4.

In the miscellaneous section Scindia shares come in business at Rs. 14-14. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 270 and quietened at Rs. 368-12. Associated Cements were placed at Rs. 169-12.

Later on there was restricted business. Tata Steel Defds. improved at Rs. 1726-4 and Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 305. Bombay Dyeings changed hand at Rs. 366-4. The market was steady at the decline.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (7-8)	367	8	0
Kohinoor (6)	282	8	0
Century (12)	252	0	0
Swadeshi Mill (18)	240	4	0
Central India Mills (2)	147	8	0
Simplex (4)	174	8	0
New Great Eastern (12-8)	154	0	0
Indore (5)	87	8	0
Gokak (14)	202	8	0
Swan (25)	397	0	0
Finlay (20)	290	0	0
Morarji (12)	154	0	0
Edward (15)	230	0	0
Apollo Mills (0-5-6)	2	12	0
I. United Ord. (1-5-6)	8	9	0
I. United Defd.	1	9	0
Madhusudan (6-4)	81	4	0
Podar (10)	122	8	0
Khatau (10)	166	4	0
Standard (6)	277	8	0
H. R Cotton (6)	44	6	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (21)	305		0
Tata Steel Defd. (115-2)	1728	12	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	132	8	0
Indian Iron (1)	24	14	0
CEMENT			
Assn. Merger (9-8) XD	169	12	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (15) XD	369	6	0
Belapur (16)	220	8	0
Shivrajpur (3-8)	55	0	0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	14	14	6
Pref. Construction (4)	86	8	0
Tata Chemical	9	2	0
Tata Old (2)	33	8	0
Br. India Corporation (0-12)	9	11	0
Indian Copper (0-2-8)	3	5	0
Alcock (11-8)	297	8	0
Wimco (11)	220	10	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (4-8)	148	4	0
Andhra Valley (6)	1396	4	0
Tata Power (50)	1497	8	0

CASH SECTION

Johnston (4)	36	8	0
Phoenix (10)	122	8	0
Indian Mfg.	3300	0	0
Kurla (7-8)	99	6	0
Colaba (4)	72	8	0
New City (15)	175	0	0
Minerva (6)	91	4	0
Bradbury (100)	653	2	0
Bharat (2)	25	12	0
Mysore (4)	127	8	0
Model Mills (7-8)	140	0	0
Dawn (6)	56	0	0
Laxmi (10)	573	12	0
Vishnu Cotton (10)	157	8	0
Western (100)	3200	0	0
Sholapur	1650	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (1)	23	12	0
Hindustan Mills (160)	3300	0	0
Tata Mills (4)	45	4	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (10)	133	12	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	22	0	0
New United Mills (1)	22	12	0
Madhusudan B (1)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (17-8)	171	14	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	53	0	0
Berar	275	0	0
Victoria Mills	220	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Electric. (1-6) XD	113	12	0
Ahmedabad New	111	14	0
Surat Electric (1-8)	118	12	0
Broach (0-5)	6	1	0
Amalgamated (0-8)	10	9	0
Nagpur Elec. (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec. Supply	121	14	0
Bombay Suburban (4)	124	6	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial Bank (40) XD	1800	0	0
Imperial New (10) XD	445	0	0
Central (1-8)	64	8	0
Central New (1-8)	67	8	0
Bank of India (3)	155	0	0
Union (0-5-6)	6	11	0
Baroda (8-8)	114	4	0
Dena Bank (1-8)	35	0	0
United Com. (2)	34	8	0
Jupiter (0-8)	7	0	0
Hindustan Com.	8	12	0
Mysore Bank (3)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank (0-10-9)	70	0	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (125)	6000	0	0
Empire (10)	403	12	0
New India (2)	40	8	0
Jupiter (0-8)	7	0	0
Vulcan (0-12)	11	4	0
Indian Mercantile (3-8)	38	8	0
Universal (0-8)	7	15	0
B. I. G. (1)	13	4	0
Neptune	4	14	0
Industrial and Prud.	27	0	0
New Great	16	4	0
All-India General	2	12	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
C. P. (2-3)	97	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Steamer (10)	32	8	0
Bom. Burma New (6)	138	12	0
Burma Petrol (6)	1	4	9
Mackenzie (6)	85	0	0
Port Canning (1-8)	23	0	0
Kemp and Co. (20)	243	12	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	77	0	0
Indian Invest. Trust (4-8)	70	4	0
Dharamsey Chem (4-1)	51	8	0
Mukund Iron	3	14	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	10	8	0
Alembic (8)	100	12	0
Supreme Industries	78	0	0
Bombay Uganda	54	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	30	12	0
Walchandnagar Ind. (14)	151	4	0
United Motor	29	8	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	11	0	0
Sardar Carbonic	270	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	30	4	0
National Rayon	69	0	0
Bombay Cycle	16	8	0
Jost Co.	82	0	0
Digvijay Cement	72	0	0
Phalton (8)	90	0	0
Polson	114	0	0
Killick Industry (6)	143	0	0
Killick New	82	0	0
Larson B	9	14	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	176	14	0
Indian Iron	108	0	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1162	8	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1245	0	0
Hydro Elec. (7)	124	6	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	280	0	0
Central India (5)	505	0	0
Svadeshi Mills	110	0	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	553	12	0
Laxmi	245	0	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	185	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	80	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	306	4	0
Elphinston Mills (7)	95	0	0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	127	0	0
Pre Con 1st	98	4	0
Pre Con. 2nd	91	4	0
Pre. Con 3rd	6	0	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	105	8	0
Walchandnagar (7)	125	10	0
Tata Chemicals (5)	110	0	0
Jupiter	9	0	0
Supreme	80	0	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	105	0	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	12	0	0
Khatau	85	8	0
Morarji	76		0
National Rayon	76	8	0
Hume Pipe	64	0	0
Polson	85	0	0
B I C	144	0	0
Alembic	96	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	0	0
Scindia	96	8	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	97	8	0
Tata Power 1955	93	8	0
Walchandnagar (4)	105	0	0
Tata Mills	100	8	0
Locomotive	100	12	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
New Victoria Mills	1	4	0
New Victoria Pref.	3	12	0
Gold Mohur (20)	185	0	0
New Kaiser Hind	100	0	0
Indian Iron	99	8	0
Sajjan Mills	60	0	0
Osmanshah	95	0	0
Ajhamshahi (6)	62	0	0
Air India	83	8	0
Air Services	3	12	0
Air-India International	99	8	0
Bharat Line (3)	85	8	0
Hind Motor	4	0	0
Walchand Motor	39	4	0
Indian Steam (0-8)	6	7	0
Burma Corp.	2	1	0
Rally Ord.	70	0	0
Rally Pref.	90	0	0
Tata Loco	92	8	0

Cotton Stock In Bombay

Export by Rail from 1st September 1952 to 5th February 1953 166124 Bales; Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1952 to 5th February 1953 509097 Bales; Same period last year 450972 Bales Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 5th February 1953 389365 Bales; Same time last year 279225 Bales.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.

March	2.25-5/8
May	2.28-1/4
July	2.28
September	2.30-1/4

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

The forward cotton market was quiet today with limited business.

At the opening May contract was quoted at Rs. 655 and under scattered buying, the market improved at Rs. 656 but later on there was no follow-up on the buying side and the May delivery declined at Rs. 654. February was quoted at Rs. 645 and August delivery was placed at Rs. 66-4.

Thereafter there was increased buying which hardened quotations and the market closed at the highest level of the day at 2 p.m. as under:—

I C C Feb.	649	8	0
I C C May	659	0	0
I C C August	671	0	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

The local bullion market was quietly steady with moderate business. In view of excessive trading the market experienced great hardships in the last settlement and now operators are cautious.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 164 and declined at Rs. 163-12 on moderate selling. At this level there was renewed buying and the market improved at Rs. 164-4. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 165-4.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 89 and after declining at Rs. 88-10 rallied at Rs. 88-15. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 89-9 and Sovereigns were offered at Rs. 59-8.

Later on there was heavy speculative buying in Silver which in conjunction with short covering resulted in a sharp rise. The market closed as under:—

Ready Silver	167	4	0
Forward	166	4	0
Ready Gold	90	0	0
Forward	89	6	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

120 D. Ready Japan	5	1	0
150 D. Ready Japan	4	8	0
120 D. Ready Italy	4	12	0
150 D. Ready Italy	4	0	0
150 D. Box Feb.	800	0	0
150 D. Box March	800	0	0
2/40 Staple Feb.	800	0	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

The produce market was steady today with moderate buying which helped to maintain the recent gains. Groundnuts Bombay Bold were quoted at Rs. 37-4, Madras at Rs. 37-8 and Khandesh at Rs. 37-12. F/M and A/M deliveries were quoted at Rs. 36-14 and at Rs. 37-12 respectively. Kardi was quoted at Rs. 22-6 and Khursani at Rs. 28. Groundnut oil local mills was quoted at Rs. 60. May delivery opened at Rs. 144-4 and after declining at Rs. 143-4 advanced at Rs. 146-4 and closed at Rs. 146-4.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold F M	36	14	0
April-May	37	12	0
Khandesh New	37	12	0
Bold Ready	37	4	0
Madras	37	8	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	19	8	0
March	19	8	0
April	19	10	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold Ready delivery	27	4	0
February-March	27	4	0
Satna Small Ready	25	8	0
Oil	14	4	0
CASTORSEEDS OIL			
May	146	4	0
Ready Madras quality	31	12	0
Oil First Pressure	18	12	0
Oil Bazar quality	17	14	0

U. S. TEXTILE INDUSTRY

NEW YORK, Feb. 6: The cotton textile industry holds a bright promise for an "extended period of good business in 1953", W. Ray Bell, President of the Association of Cotton Textiles merchants of New York declared Thursday.

In his annual report, Bell said the way for "continuous progress, service and prosperity has been opened by restored balance in supply and demand and more favourable government attitudes."

Bell said that customer inventery additions are on the conservative side and that today's is "Either a buyers' or sellers' market."

He estimated that cotton broad zoran goods production for the year at 9,500,000,000 linear yards.

Domestic cotton consumption in 1953 was cited at 9,200,000 bales and spindla hour activity at 117,000,000,000 hours, a decline of 7.1 per cent from 1951.—UPA.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, February 7.

MILLS

Apollo 2-12
Bharat 25-4, 25-12
B. Dyeing 368-12, 65-10, 67-8
C. India 147, 46-8, 47-8
Century 252, 51, 52, 51-8, 52
Finlay 289, 90
Gokak 204, 2-8
I.U. Defd. 1-9
I.U. Ord. 8-10, 3-9
Indore 86-12, 87-8
Khatau 163-12, 66-4
Kohinoor 283, 83-8, 79-8, 82-8
Model 140
New Great 153, 54
Poddar 122-8
Sasson Silk 22
Simplex 175, 74-8
Standard 278-2, 77-8
Swadeshi 238-8, 35, 37
Tata Mills 45-12, 45-4
Vishnu 157-8
Scindia 14-13-6, 14-14-6

BANKS

Baroda 114-4
Central 64-8
Central New 67-8
Imperial 1800
Imperial P.P. 445
India 155
Union 6-11
U. Co. 34-8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Elect. 113-12
Amalgamated 10-9
Surat 118-12
Hydro 148 48-4
Power 1495 97-8

INSURANCE

Jupiter 7
New India 40 40-8

STEELS

Indian Iron 24-11 24-9-6 24-14
Tata Defd. 1723-12 25 21-4 26-12
Tata Ord. 304-8 4-4 5
Tata II Pref. 132-8 32 12 32-8

MISCELLANEOUS

A.C.C. 170 69-12 70-4 69-8 69-12
Belapur 219-8 18-8 21 20-8
B.B. Old 370-10 68-2 69-8
B.B. New 138-12
B.I.C 9-9-6 9-11 9-10 9-11
Petrol 1-4-6 1-4-3 1-4-9
Copper 3-4-9 3-5 3-4-6 3-5
Killick 143
Rayon 69
Port Canning 23
P. Const. 86-8 87 85-8 86-8
Shivrajpur 55
Chemical 9-3 9-2
Tata Oil 33-8
Walchandnagar 151-4
Kemp Co. 240 43-12
Wimco 220 21-4 20-10

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elect. New 111-14
Amalgamated Pref. 5 p.c. 100

Problem Of Everest

All But Solved Says Col. Hunt

LONDON, Feb. 7 (Reuter): Colonel John Hunt leader of the 1953 British Mount Everest expedition said here last night that the problem of Everest "has been exposed and all but solved".

Colonel Hunt who was broadcasting said British hopes of success this year were mainly founded on the considerable experience provided by earlier expeditions.

The problem brought to light by previous attempts on the world's highest mountain lay in the "final keel of the citadel—the last one thousand feet which remained untrodden."

Trouble begins above an altitude of 23,000 feet, Colonel Hunt said and added, "once above that height, the muscle tissues begin to deteriorate and the climber's strength, resistance to cold and so on weaken. He tends to lose the promptings of appetite, thirst and the relaxation of sleep".

The main reason for the attempt he said was "the urge to find the answer to an unsolved problem. For the mountaineer any unclimbed peak is an unsolved problem. It represents a challenge to his particular skill. Everest unclimbed and the biggest mountain of all, epitomises this urge".

The expedition which leaves for India next week is sponsored by the British Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club.

COBBLING FOR FAMINE RELIEF

POONA, Feb. 7 (H.S.): According to reports reaching here from Saswad, a Taluka place in this District, Shri. Pote, a teen-aged High School student, declared to donate all his earnings, to the famine relief fund. It is stated that he has taken to cobblers' job in his spare time, for the last few days, with a view to donating the amount of his earnings to the famine relief fund.

SAROJINI NAIDU'S MANUSCRIPTS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

The National Archives of India has recently acquired some manuscripts of the late Mrs. Sarojini Naidu from Mr. Alex Symington of Leeds.

These include the holograph manuscripts of several of her poems written during 1896 to 1904 which were mostly included in her collection entitled "The Golden Threshold" published in 1905 with an introduction by Arthur Symons. This work was dedicated by Sarojini Naidu to Sir Edmund Gosse, the famous English poet, essayist and critic, who exercised a deep influence on her during her early years.

The collection received in he National Archives also includes several letters addressed by Sarojini Naidu to Edmund Gosse from 1896 when she was studying at the King's College, London, to 1916 when she had herself become well-known for her poetic attainments. These letters are valuable for the study of Sarojini Naidu's achievements at an early age and show how she won the appreciation of Edmund Gosse.

Gilgit Manuscripts

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have decided to place the Gilgit Manuscripts in the custody of the National Archives of India on a quasi-permanent basis with a view to ensure their proper preservation and facilitate wider use among the scholars of Buddhist religion and philosophy.

Lt.-General S. M. Shrinagesh, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, addressed a passing-out parade of I.A.F. and Burmese Airmen Technicians, held at No. 2 I.A.F. Ground Training School at Tambaram (Madras) Saturday morning. Nearly 1,500 Air Force officers and airmen were on parade under command of Group Captain O. T. Mehra, O.C.N.I.A.F. Station, Tambaram

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, Feb. 6.

The market reflected heaviness on wall street yesterday and approach of the weekend. Business was rather light and prices tended to lose ground under leadership of the recent favourites. Several resistant features were noted in gold shares and Schneider and Pintemps held their ground well in the French section. Rentes rallied under the leadership of five per cent.

BRUSSELS: There was little change with business remaining quiet and the settling operation caused slight easiness here and there. Tanganiyika concessions continued well maintained. The cash market held steady.

AMSTERDAM: Aku was a prominent feature around two points higher while other internationals held quietly steady. Indonesians were irregular and shippings barely steady. Building and concrete companies were strong as a result of flood damage. Taleloans were unchanged. Premium on American was nil and certificates totalled 587.

KARACHI MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Feb. 7.

Cotton rollerginned 289, F 61-8, NT 57-8, Four F 55-8. Desi Sind 59, Desi Punjabs 56-58.

After two days of bullish activity market turned lower today as buyers withdrew at higher levels. Leverpool bought about twenty-five thousand bales during past three days. Three trade delegations sailing next week to Japan, Italy and France to negotiate trade pacts and cotton barters.

Cottonseeds 7-4. Steadily held Gold 84-6 firm.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 7.

Ahmedabad Stock Exchange closing quotations:—

Calico 297-8, Ambika 292-8, Arvind 711, Deferred 1729, Atul 92-8. New Shorrok 510-8, Ashok 412-8.

Calico opened 297-8, high 298, low 296-8, closed 297-8. Ambika opened 293, low 292, closed 292-8. Arvind opened 709, high 712, low 707-8, closed 711. Deferred opened 1724, high 1730, low 1722, closed 1729. Atul opened 92, high 93, closed 92-8. New Shorrok opened 508, high 511, closed 510-8.

Tone of market was steady.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9-00 p.m. Rs 1720/22-8.

PARSI ENBRACES HINDUISM

MANOR: (Dist. Thana): February 7 (H.S.): Hundreds of villagers were present in the local Hanuman Temple, on Thursday morning, when Shri Pestonji Rustomji and his son Shri. Sorab were converted to Hinduism. After this conversion ceremony, they were renamed as Shri. Premanand and Shri. Sadanand respectively.

It is learnt that Shri. Premanand (formerly Shri. Pestonji) was married to Shrimati Sonibai Manek Tambadi, an Adiwasi woman, in the presence of villagers, who were present to witness this marriage ceremony in the evening.

P.V.C. Medal To Battalion

AGRA, Feb. 7.

At a special ceremonal parade a famous battalion of the Kumaon Regiment received for safe custody the Param Vir Chakra and other campaign medals belonging to the later Major S. N. Sharma, an officer of the Batta- who lost his life in the heroic Defence of Kashmir and who was the first to receive this award. Lieut.-Gen. K. S. Thimayya, a former Commanding Officer of the Battalion and Colonel of the Kumaon Rtgiment, handed over the medals of the deceased officer on behalf of his father, Major-General A. N. Sharma, who could not be present owing to illness. This is the first gift of its kind of the Indian Army.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

		Rs.	a.
2½% Loan 1954	..	98	8
2 3¾% Loan 1955	..	98	8
2½% Loan 19661	..	90	6
2¾ % Loan 1960	..	93	5
2½% Loan 1962	..	91	4
2¾% Loan 1976	..	82	12
3 % Loan 1953-35	..	100	3
3 % Loan 1957	..	98	9
3 % Loan 1958	..	98	7
3 % Loan 1959-61	..	96	0
3 % Loan 1963-65	..	92	6
3 % Loan 1964	..	92	7
3 % Loan 1966-68	..	90	6
3 % Loan 1970-75	..	86	8
3 % Loan 1986 or later	..	83	1
3½% Loan 1954-59	..	100	4
4 % Loan 1960-70	..	101	4
4½% Loan 1955-60	..	103	8
4½% Loan 1958-63	..	105	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1955		98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1956		98	12
3 % Bom Govt. Loan 1958		97	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1960		94	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1962		92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1955		98	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1959		96	0
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1955		98	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal	1965	91	4
3½% Bom. Municipal	1977	85	0
3¼% Bom. Municipal	1979	85	0
3½% W. Bengal	1962	97	12
4 % Madras 1964	..	100	0
4 % U.P. 1964	..	90	0
3¾% Bom. Municipal	1966	96	0
4 % Bombay 1964	..	100	2
4 % W. Bengal 1964	..	99	14
4 % Madras 1964	..	100	0
4 % U. P. 1964	..	99	14
4 % Bom. Municipal	1964	92	12
4 % Bom. Port Trust	1974	98	8
5 % Bom Municipal	1959	105	0
6 % Bom Municipal	1954	103	8

LONDON MARKETS

TIN PRICES

LONDON, Feb. 6 (UPA).

The tin market was firmer in London today. The turnover amounted to 30 tons of which 20 were for cash and 10 for late February at 970.

Closing prices were:

SPOT—buyers, 978; sellers, 979; business 979 to 978.

THREE MONTHS — buyers, 948; sellers, 950; business nil.

SETTLEMENT—979.

In the unofficial afternoon session, the market was dull. The turnover amounted to five tons for late February at 969.

Closing prices were:

SPOT — buyers, 977; sellers, 979; business nil.

THREE MONTHS — buyers, 947; sellers, 948; business nil.

LEAD PRICES

In the London market today, the following were closing rates of lead:

MORNING SESSION — Feb. 97, 97-1/2; May, 94, 95.

Turnover 150 tons, 50 for prompt. The market was firm.

In the unofficial afternoon session, the following were prices of lead:

Feb. 97-1/4, 97-1/2; May, 95, 95-1/4; Turnover 450 tons of which 125 were for prompt. The market was firm.

ZINC PRICES

The following were closing rates of zinc in the London market today:

MORNING SESSION — Feb. 84-1/8, 84-3/8; May, 84-3/8, 84-5/8. Market irregular.

In the unofficial afternoon session the following were closing rates:

Feb. 84, 84-1/4; May, 84-1/4, 84-3/8 Market quiet, barely steady.

RUBBER PRICES

The rubber market was quiet today

Closing prices were:

Spot, 23-1/8, 23-1/4; March, 23-1/8, 23-1/4; Apr./June 23, 23-1/4, business 23-1/8 to 23-1/4; July/Sept. 22-7/8, 23-1/8, business 23; Oct/Dec. 22-5/8, 22-7/8, business 22-3/4.

CIF February, 22-3/4, 23, business 22-7/8; March, 22-7/8, 23, business 23; April, 22-7/8, 23.

ESTATE CREPE—Feb. thick unquoted thin, 36-1/2 to 37.—UPA

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market was dull. Lampong was unchanged; Muntok was unchanged while Serawak was quoted at 10/- sellers.

Malabar spot was unchanged; February was unchanged while March was quoted at 880 buyers, 885 sellers.—UPA.

AMERICAN MARKETS

BULLS DEFENSIVE IN COTTON MARKET

Wall Street Quotations Record Further Declines

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

On the cotton market today, bulls kept on the defensive although bears did not push their advantage too hard.

Prices gave ground gradually through the early afternoon session trailing the weakness in grains and securities with nearby March dropping to 32.77 cents per pound, the lowest level in two weeks.

At that level, pressure abated and prices retraced more than half of lost grounds in closing dealings under week-end covering by day traders.

Optimistic reports came from the textile trade where print goods buyers spread out into third and fourth quarters this year.

Most of today's early offerings originated among professional operators plus liquidation in March delivery. A further rise in certificated stock to 189,068 bales multiplied fears among some traders that the expected heavy tenders might include low grade cotton, thus repeating the situation which occurred at the expiration of previous December and October deliveries.

The market opened off three to 10 points. Prices dipped to maximum losses of 15 to 24 points and closed off three to 13 points.

Closing prices included: —

NEW YORK

Del.	Open	High	Low	Close
Spot				33.70
March	32.93	32.95	32.77	32.92
May	33.28	33.29	33.12	33.23
July	33.66	33.77	33.52	33.63
Oct.	33.85	33.85	33.68	33.83
Dec.	33.91	33.91	33.76	33.90
March	34.12	34.14	34.01	34.14
May	34.12	34.17	34.07	34.19
NEW ORLEANS				
Spot				32.55
March	32.92	32.92	32.76	32.83
May	33.26	33.27	33.08	33.19
July	33.63	33.63	33.48	33.56
Oct.	33.84	33.84	33.70	33.75
Dec.	33.88	33.85	33.75	33.83
March	34.10	——	——	——
May	——	34.18	34.1.	34.14

STOCK PRICES

On the stock market today, prices dropped 1,500,000,000 dollars in valuations, rolling prices back to early December levels.

Dealings totalled 1,870,000.

Of 1,188 issues traded, 195 advanced; 768 declined and 225 remained unchanged.

Traders ascribed the sell-off was mostly to technical factors.

Rails were hard hit with losses ranging to over three.

Oils, especially high priced issues lost heavily, ranging over four.

Steels lost ranging to a point.

Motors were lower fractionally to two. Chemicals lost a point or two.

The turnover on the American Stock Exchange amounted to 380,000.

The turnover in bonds came to $3,020,000.

SEED PRICES

The following were closing rates of seeds on the New York market today:

Black pepper	121 nom.
White Muntok	142 nom.
Flax Fourth	386
Peanuts	21-1/4 to 21-3/4

CASTORSEED PRICES

Brazilian castorseeds were today quoted at US$170 nom per long ton fob Brazil.

Brazilian castor oil was quoted at 19-1/2 cents per pound nom.

Indian castor oil was not quoted.

STEEL PRICE RANGES

The following were price ranges of US Steel on the New York Stock Exchange today.

High	41-5/8
Low	40-1/4
Close	40-1/4

HESSIAN PRICES

The following were prices of hessian on the New York market today:

40 inch 7-1/2 oz	9.50 nom.
40 inch 10 oz	12.50 nom.

PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market ruled quiet Friday as dealers awaited developments in the maritime workers' strike.

Spot material was held around $1.25, although some sellers indicated lower levels might be considered because of hopes for settlement of labour troubles over the week-end.

Stocks awaiting release were quoted around $1.18 to $1.20; February shipment at $1.14 and March at $1.13 per pound all ex dock.

The New York Produce Exchange reported pepper stock in licensed warehouses as of January 31 totalled 2,169 bags, an increase of 775 bags from the previous month.

January receipts were 1,356 bags and withdrawals 581 bags.

PARIS GOLD PRICE

PARIS, Feb. 6: On the Paris Bourse today, the price of gold was quoted at 505.5 Francs per gram.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

The market ruled steady round almost all sections and the volume of business was moderate. Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.—

SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 83|2; Three per cent loan 1970|75 86|10; Three per cent up 1960 94|-.

BANKS: Allahabad Conty 173|-; United India 3|15.

COTTONS: Cawnpore Tex 8|5; Kesoram 17|14.

COALS: Bengal 525|-; Central India 4|8; East Indian 22|8; Burrakur Coal 10|12; Dhemo Main 9|11; Eastern Bengal 3|14.

JUTES: Alliance 154|-; Barnagore 16|-; Delta 234|-; St. Lawrence 195|-; Exdic Ct Nuddea 48|8; Champadany 165|-; Chitavalsah 27|6; Howrah 23|9; Northbrook 20|-.

ENGINEERINGS: Ind Iron 24|12; Ind St Wagon 84|-; Jessop 22|9; Marshalls 6|66.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Mines 1|6; Ind Copper 3|5; Consolidated Tin 1|10; Tavoy Tin annas eleven Sone Valley Cement 6|10; Cal. Elec. 14|1; Angelo Bros 18|4; Brit. Biscuits 17|2 CT; BIC 9-10; Ind. Cable 19|3; Jardine Henderson 126; Martin Burn 18|-; National Insulated Cable 11|14; Metal Box 20|4; Rallis India Ltd. 71|-; BB Petrol 1|5; Bengal Paper 45|4; Orient Paper 29|8; Titaghur Paper 34|10; India Steamship 6|9.

SUGARS: Carew 5|4; Darbhanga 7|5; Ramnugger Cane 14|4 S Lot.

TEAS: Bhatkowa 24|2; Brookebond 11|2; Huldibari 17|12; Hantapara 123|-; Hattikhira 8|14; New Savanbagh 6|14; Singell 35|-.

MORE SUGAR RELEASED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

The Government of India have released a further quantity of 1,06,000 tons of sugar from the factories out of their 1952-53 production, for sale in the open market.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Unseated MLAs' Move High Court

RAJKOT, Feb. 7 (PTI): The Saurashtra High Court today admitted for hearing applications filed by two members of the Saurashtra Legislature from Jamnagar challenging the decision of the Election Tribunal in unseating them in December last and granted interim stay of fresh elections pending the dispocal of the applications.

The applicants, Mr. Alarkha Hasan and Mr. Phulchand Thamboli (both Congress) had stated in their applications that the Tribunal had acted illegally and without jurisdiction in declaring their election void and asked that proper writ be issued to returning officers concerned restraining them to accept nominations for fresh elections ordered by the Election Commission recently.

Granting the interim stay to the applicants, the court today issued notice to the opponents to show cause why interim order should not be continued pending disposal of the application.

Congressman's Election Declared Void

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7 (PTI): The West Bengal Election Tribunal today declared void the election of Mr. Normal Chandra De (Congress) to the State Assembly from Burtola (Calcutta) constituency.

The Tribunal held that the non-compliance of the provision of law—by starting the polling behind scheduled time and not continuing for the full statutory period—was a good ground for declaring the election void.

Mr. De's election was challenged by Mr. S. Ghose, an elector of the constituency, who also contended that the KMP candidate, Mr. S. C. Roy Chowdhury would have obtained the majority of valid votes, had not Mr. De secured votes by corrupt or illegal practices. The Tribunal, however, differred on this point and said that the petitioner had failed to prove these allegations.

W.H.O. MEDICAL AID FOR AYYANGAR

MADRAS, Feb. 7 (PTI): Three W H O medical scientists, members of the expert team now in Madras, were consulted in connection with the illness of Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, India's Defence Minister.

The doctors consulted were Dr. Leo G. Rigler, Chief of the Department of Radiology and Physical Medicine, University of Minnesota, USA., Dr. Henry Osmond-Clarke, Honorary Surgeon and Assistant Director, the Orthopaedic and Accident Hospital, University of London, and Dr. Joseph, C. Aub, Professor of Research Medicine, Harvard Medical School, USA.

MOTION OF THANKS TO GOVERNOR PASSED

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7 (PTI): The West Bengal Legislative Assembly today passed the motion of thanks to the Governor for his address by 131 votes to 46. All the 51 amendments were lost.

Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy, replying to the debate said earlier that Government were seriously trying to find out employment for the large number of middle class people, who were unemployed.

He said Government were thinking of starting a large scale house building programme, but he had not so far got helpful response from any quarter. They were trying their level best to solve the problem by various methods which would be placed before the House when the Budget demands came up for consideration.

New York Tugboat Men's Strike

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (Reuter): New York harbour remained strike-bound today though the Tugboat Men's Union had said it would accept a Government request to resume work pending arbitration.

Tugboat operators rejected the Government request saying they preferred direct negotiations with Longshoremen's Union to which the tug crews belong.

GOVERNMENT POLICY ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Labour Ministers' Conference Decision

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

LABOUR Ministers conferring in New Delhi to evolve a new formula of industrial relations concluded the two days' deliberations today by enunciating a policy which lays emphasis on collective bargaining, and mutual settlement of disputes through voluntary conciliation and voluntary arbitration.

The Ministers felt that compulsory adjudication should be resorted to as a rule only in public utility services, while in non-publiic utility services such adjudication should be the exception provided, however, that the discretion of the State Governments in the matter remained unfettered.

Shri V. V. Giri, Union Labour Minister, who presided over the Conference referred to the proceedings of the Tripartite Conference at Nainital and the deliberations of the seven-man Committee in Delhi, which led to the present Labour Ministers' Conference and stated that the conclusions of all these three Conferences would be of the great use and benefit in drafting the proposed legislation. He hoped that he would be able to prepare a satisfactory bill with the assistance of his colleagues early enough for introduction in the budget session of Parliament.

BASIC POLICY

The major part of the two days' discussions centred round the basic policy and the machinery for the settlement of the industrial disputes. There was general agreement about the various stages of settlement such as service of notice of change, collective bargaining, mutual negotiation with or without the assistance of a conciliation officer, conciliation through a Conciliation Board and voluntary arbitration or compulsory adjudication. Some Governments considered Conciliation Boards unnecessary and ineffective while some wanted labour courts for settling minor disputes.

It was recognised that there should be a Central Act with power for the State Governments to enact supplementary legislation to suit local conditions. Gradual repeal or adjustment of the existing State Acts was also agreed to. As regards the scope of the legislation, the general consensus of opinion was that the law should not apply to agriculture and small industrial establishments. It was felt that commercial establishments like banks, insurance companies etc. should be covered, the banks being treated as public utility services.

BARGAINING AGENTS

As regards bargaining agents there was general agreement that there should be only one representation union for each unit or industry as the case may be. There was some difference of opinion as regards the best method of selecting the most representative union. The method of secret ballot did not find much favour. It was felt that the selection should be on the basis of fully-paid membership in good standing of at least 3 to 6 months.

There was a large volume of opinion in favour of the prohibition of strikes and lockouts during the period of notice of change, conciliation, arbitration and adjudication as well as during the operation of collective agreements and awards. Some Governments were of the view that strikes and lockouts should be banned not only in public utility undertakings but in others as well during the procedural stages.

CONTROL

In regard to change in conditions of service and discharges and dismissals during pendency of proceedings, the principle of restricting the protection to specified categories of Trade Union Officers was accepted. As regards other workers, it was agreed that the employer should be competent to keep them off work temporarily on payment of a month's wages, subject to his applying forthwith to the tribunal or other authority for permission to discharge them. The question of the exercise of control over industrial undertakings in certain circumstances was also discussed. The opinion was unanimous that such control might occasionally be necessary and that the industrial relations law should contain adequate provisions.

TEA GARDEN LABOUR

Other items on the agenda were also discussed. The most important was regarding surplus labour in tea plantations in West Bengal and Assam—particularly in the light of the recent large-scale closures. It was agreed that in addition to examining methods of dealing with such surplus the question of surplus itself and also that of conversion of food grain concessions into cash—which has a bearing on the present state of gardens—should be discussed at a Tripartite Committee at the earliest occasion. It was agreed that this meeting which will be of members of the Standing Committee of the Committee on plantations, excluding areas in the South which are not directly concerned, should meet at Shillong on the 27th and 28th of this month for considering these questions.

The eighth annual meeting of the All-India Council for Technical Education will be held on Sunday in New Delhi under the chairmanship of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister of Education Government of India.

BAGGING PAKISTAN FOR MEDO

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 5)

that he met Pakistan's Army brass and leading politicians because he felt honoured to do so. It is also beyond one's belief that Field Marshal Claude Auchinleck met Pakistan's Governor-General just to have tea with him.

A slight indication of what may come out as a result of the secret talks the American and British military leaders have had with the Pakistan officials in the past few weeks was given by Admiral Wright at a Karachi press conference. He said: "You have only to look at the map to realize Pakistan's strategic importance." He informed his audience that he was in Pakistan "to look up the areas where my naval forces and yours perhaps may have to operate during an emergency."

The main hitch in creating the MEDO at once is the current anti-British feeling in many of the Middle Eastern countries.

If the formation of the Organization is announced now with the aid of Pakistan, the latter is bound to alienate the Islamic countries, a result least desired by England and America. On the contrary they want Pakistan, an Islamic country, to pull the chestnuts out of the Middle East blaze for them.

America's leading newspaper, the 'New York Times', in an editorial on January 2, said: "A strong Pakistan, aligned with a strong Turkey and a renascent Egypt, could well help to turn a position of grave uncertainty into an area of solid strength for the free world."

STIFF OPPOSITION

However, the odds at present are against the West in the Middle East. Egypt's strong man, Gen. Naguib, whom the British unsuccessfully attempted to buy off with much curtesying and promise of financial aid in the beginning, declared in Cairo on January 23 at a function held to celebrate the completion of the first six months of his regime. "The dignity of our country demands that we liberate the Nile valley from every foreign soldier. We must again make it pure, clean and proud, as we inherited it from our ancestors."

Iran's tough Premier, Mohammed Mossadegh, has once again turned down the wishy-washy proposals, the latest in the series, of England and America for the settlements of Iran's claims on her oil. The valuable Iranian oil still remains elusive to the West.

The Middle East is an explosive area and needs to be watched carefully.—INFS.

LIVING HINDU PHILOSOPHY

The Oxford University Press will soon publish 'A Short Introduction to the Essentials of Living Hindu Philosophy' by Professor Frans Vreede which is a good beginner's guide to an intricate subject. The author begins with his exposition of the central point that reality (Brahma) cannot be known, unless we enter our real self (atma), and that therefore real knowledge implies self-knowledge. It is then explained how in Hindu philosophy the student learns by practice, and in the course of this exposition the main features of the structure of the Hindu philosophic system are described.

Professor Frans Vreede, a former Director of the Netherlands Institute in the University of Paris, has lived for considerable periods of time in Egypt, India and Indonesia in the course of his comparative studies of civilizations. He is at present a professor at the University of Indonesia and at the Foreign Service Academy Djakarta.

'JOMO' SUBSTITUED FOR JESUS

Hymnals Of Mau Mau Read In Court

KAPENGURIA (Kenya), February 7 (Reuter).

SONGS in a so-called "hymnal" of the Mau Mau resembled Christian hymns except that "Jomo" was substituted for "Jesus," "Europeans" for "Satan" and "Kenya African Union" for "God", Deputy Public Prosecutor Anthony Somerhough alleged here yesterday.

Mr. Somerhough prosecuting Jomo Kenyatta, Kenya African Union leader accused of managing the Mau Mau Society, read more than thirty of these "hymns" in court.

Mr. Kenyatta admitted that one was "substantially the same" as the Kikuyu Tribal version of the British National Anthem. The "hymn" included the line." Let Kenyatta be given his just victory."

But he said he had never seen the hymns before. He agreed that some appeared to refer to him and to the Kenya African Union but they had no connection with the Union or himself as far as he knew.

Cross-examining Kenyatta for the fifth consecutive day Mr. Somerhough again produced a black manuscript book which police claim to have found among Mr. Kenyatta's possessions in his house on the night of his arrest last October.

After questioning Mr. Kenyatta closely on the entries in the book Mr. Somerhough said: "So you cannot throw any light on this book containing hymns, odd writings, accounts, references to payments to your workers, money owed by you, money paid by you, accounts of different writings, not one which you can identify? You cannot suggest who wrote them?" Mr. Kenyatta said he could not.

His British defence counsel Mr. D. N. Pritt again clashed briefly with Mr. Somerhough and magistrate Ransely Thacker alleging that the prosecutions line of cross-examination was a "gross abuse of the process of the court."

Second Forest Fire In Kenya

NAIROBI, Feb. 7 (Reuter): A second forest fire, believed to have been started by Mau Mau men, broke out yesterday in the Marmenet forest Reserve near the Aberdare forest blaze which last night had swept through an estimated five thousand acres of cedars.

The fire, on the slopes of Mount Kenya, still raging, was described as the biggest ever known in that area. Hundreds of African Forest Guards and labourers have been battling with the blaze. Spotting aircraft reported seeing seven men near the source of the outbreak soon after it started.

A Government spokesman said that it was "definitely a case of Mau Mau incendiarism."

VIEWS ON ISSUE OF FORMOSA

No Discord Between London & Canberra

LONDON, Feb. 7 (Reuter): A Foreign Office spokesman today denied that there had been any clash of views between Britain and Australia on the Formosa question.

He was commenting on Australian press reports that Britain had protested to Australia for being in sympathy with the United States decision to "deneutralise" Formosa.

Diplomatic quarters here admitted a difference of standpoint between London and Canberra on the Formosa question, but said this had not given rise to discord between the two Governments.

The Australian Government, it is believed here, does not share Britain's concern that an extension of the Far Eastern war is to be feared following the Formosa decision.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY OF KOREAN REPUBLIC

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 7 (Reuter): The Republic of Korea will need an estimated 1,750 million dollars (625 million sterling) from abroad to become self-supporting, Mr. Robert Nathan, head of an American firm of consulting economists said in a report to the United Nations.

Mr. Nathan and his associates, after a field survey of the economic situation of the war-ravaged country, said they believed that the Republic of Korea could become self-supporting by the end of the present decade.

HAVING A LOOK AT CHIANG'S TROOPS

TAIPEH, Formosa, Feb. 7 (Reuter): Maj.-Gen. George Olmsted, American Director of Foreign Military Assistance, today began his two-day survey of Chinese Nationalist forces on Formosa before reporting on what the United States should do about increasing American military aid to the Nationalists.

General Olmsted left for Southern Formosa today. Before leaving, he inspected Nationalist forces in training and watched joint air and manoeuvres at a base south of Taipeh.

General Olmsted is dining with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek tonight.